

Six die in snow —200 yards from shelter

From JOHN KERR, in Aviemore

Five teenage pupils from Ainslie Park School, Edinburgh, and a trainee instructor of outdoor pursuits died near Lochan Buidhe in the Cairngorms yesterday in the worst Scottish mountain accident in memory.

The tragedy was heightened by the fact that the party was found within 200 yards of a climbers' hut which could have ensured their survival.

Mrs Catherine Davidson, aged 21, a final year student at Dunfermline Physical Training College, Cramond, Edinburgh, who was leading the party, and one pupil, Raymond Oliver Leslie, of West Grantown Loan, Edinburgh, were rescued by helicopter.

Both survivors are in Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, suffering from exposure. A hospital official said that Miss Davidson was responding well to conditions of warmth and rest but the boy was seriously ill.

And visibility prevented recovery of the bodies of those who died, and another attempt will be made by helicopter crews and rescue teams today.

Edinburgh education department officials left for the area last night to begin an investigation into the disaster.

The pupils who died were Carol Bertram, aged 16, of Royston Mains Place; Susan Byrne, aged 15, of Pennywell Gardens; Anne Dudgeon, aged 15, of Pennywell; and Lorraine Dick, aged 15, of Easter Drylaw Place; and William Kerr (15), of Telford Drive, all of Edinburgh. The trainee instructor who died was Miss Sheila Sunderland.

The group was one of two that set out on Saturday from Edinburgh Corporation's Lagganlia outdoor pursuit centre at Kincaid, near Aviemore.

Both expeditions had planned to cross the summit of Cairngorm (4,094ft), and descend into the Lairig Ghru, the mountain pass that links Speyside with Deeside, to spend a night in Corruir, about six miles from the summit. The first party arrived back at Lagganlia at about 4 pm on Sunday. When the second group failed to return a search and rescue operation was mounted by police and local volunteers.

Inspector J. M. Clarke, of Kingussie police, said yesterday that the first party had decided in the face of blizzard conditions to spend Saturday night at Corran bothy, two and a half miles south-west of the Cairngorm summit, and made their way home from there.

Bad weather forced three rescue teams which set out from the Glenmore Lodge outdoor recreation centre on Sunday night to abandon a search of the bothies, where the missing party might have been sheltering. A full-scale rescue operation was launched at first light yesterday and at 10.30 Mr Brian Hall, a Glenmore instructor flying in a RAF Whirlwind helicopter from Leuchars, Fife, saw Miss Davidson within a few hundred yards of the Corran bothy.

Miss Davidson was able to tell her rescuers that the rest of the party were buried in the snow near by, and the search was concentrated in that area. Two hours later, members of the Glenmore mountain rescue team found the bodies. The

body who was found alive was the second last of the party to be dug out of the snow.

Several attempts by two RAF helicopters and a long-range Royal Navy Sea King to lift the boy were hampered by cloud which persisted at the level of the bothy at an altitude of 3,700 feet. The Sea King, however, landed just before light began to fail in mid-afternoon and took the boy to Raigmore Hospital.

There was some bitterness as well as distress on Speyside yesterday at the deaths, and a general feeling among experienced mountaineers that the disaster should not have happened.

One of the last people to see the whole party alive was Mr Harry McKay, foreman of the Cairngorm chairlift company. He said that he had seen them go up, past the chairlift, on Saturday, and that they appeared to be well-clothed and well-equipped. An hour later he had decided to stop the exposed top section of the chairlift because the win had increased

to 36 knots. He said that the wind would produce arctic storm conditions at the summit. The weather had worsened considerably on Sunday and the ski lifts had not operated.

Mr Frith Finlayson, director of the Ski School d'Ecosse, said it was tragic that with the technical expertise available in 1971, young lives should be lost in such a way. He was also concerned that the gravity of the disaster would set back the whole philosophy of adventure training. He thought parents would be reluctant to allow their children to take part in such courses.

At Raigmore Hospital it was thought that Miss Davidson would not be fit to give an account of what happened to her group for at least 48 hours.

Parents of the pupils in the Cairngorm disaster said last night that they had had to wait several hours in an agony of indecision after an afternoon report that one of the six children had been found alive.

Several parents went to Ainslie Park, the pupils' school in Edinburgh, in an attempt to discover which child had been taken to hospital in Inverness.

Mrs William Dick, whose daughter was among the dead, said: "All we know is what we heard over the radio. No one has come near us to tell what is happening. It is terrible to be left waiting like this, knowing there is one survivor."

Mrs George Kerr, whose son died, said that by 5 pm, apart from what they had heard on the radio, they had received no official information.

The Central Electricity Generating Board would not normally consider ordering a new station until it had completed its detailed annual demand forecasts for next year. But Mr Barber is expected to take the opportunity of announcing this and other decisions during today's Opposition, in the House of Commons.

The generating board has told the Department of Trade and Industry that it is in a position to order the complete station giving its financial assistance. The publicly-owned electricity industry lost over £50 millions last year.

Contrary to the wishes of the National Coal Board the station is likely to be oil-fired. The

thousands of jobs it would provide during the construction stage would make a tiny but needed dent in the unemployment figures.

The Government has been told that if it gave permission then certain components such as rotor forgings and turbine castings could be ordered fairly quickly. This would give a much-needed boost to heavy plant and component manufacturers, most of whom are suffering from the chronic lack of orders.

A new station could mean new orders worth £20 millions a year. Even so, it would take a little time before they are placed and construction work starts.

The new station is expected to be chosen from one of five for which the generating board has already applied for consent. Inwork Point, near Plymouth; Ince "B", Cheshire; Littlebrook "D", Kent; Killingholme, in the Humber Estuary; and Brunswick Wharf "B" in East London.

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Catherine Davidson, one of the two survivors, arrives at Raigmore Hospital.

Cabinet pledges extra £1,500M for sick

By PETER HARVEY

The Government will spend an extra £1,500 millions over the next five years on health and personal social services.

Announcing this last night, the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, also launched a campaign to "sweep away the Dickensian workhouses still being used as old people's homes."

The extra £1,500 millions would be used for "special projects," and Sir Keith said he would decide year by year, between now and 1976, where the money would go.

The Government had already decided to spend £118 millions of the £1,500 millions over the next four years. This amount would be devoted mainly to the elderly, the mentally ill, and the chronically disabled—some of the most vulnerable aspects of the health and social services.

After outlining his plans to the Commons, Sir Keith talked to reporters. He made these main points:

● The £1,500 millions meant an increase of 20 per cent in health and social services.

● Expanding services and care

for the old and the chronically ill was a top priority.

● The first injection of £118 millions would be spread over the hospital services and health and personal social services provided by local authorities.

● The problems of the old, the disabled, and the chronically ill were immediate targets.

Sir Keith said the extra provision from the £118 millions for hospitals—about £45 millions—would not enable the Government to overcome all the problems. "It will be used for new buildings, upgrading old buildings, providing better wards, and for more staff and better facilities," he said. "It will be enough to secure substantial improvements in the five years ending in 1975-76, hospital authorities are expected to spend about £150 millions above the level of expenditure last year on improved services in long-stay hospitals. About two-thirds of this would come from the additional allocations, he said.

Even the immediate total of £118 millions would not make the "Cinderella services" satisfactory, but it would make

many areas less bad, and lead to a steady and meaningful overall improvement.

Sir Keith said he placed great emphasis on improving old people's homes. He was sure all local authorities would join with his department in a determined effort to sweep away all the former Poor Law institutions still being used and to replace them with modern buildings. "I hope this programme will be completed within the next five years: in this way, we should at last dispose of the old workhouse and its Dickensian associations," he said.

He also called on local authorities to "go a long way," at least, towards replacing the many old and not always satisfactory houses which have been adapted to accommodate old people.

Sir Keith called for "special efforts to provide more and better accommodation for both the mentally ill and the elderly." Extra loan authorisations of £30 millions would be made available to enable the local authorities to undertake these programmes. "We will also be building more day hospitals and spending more on health centres and overall increasing, as far as possible, the number of places for the elderly in places where they will be given the finest care."

Sir Keith said that he was also providing extra money to meet the costs of reorganising the health service. "I intend to provide for increases in key staff for accident and emergency departments," he said. Particular emphasis would be laid on the "need to provide more facilities for people with epilepsy, and the need both to provide and to evaluate and spread information about aids and equipment of all kinds for the disabled." He would also seek the cooperation of voluntary care organisations and public authorities in this sector.

Extra money would also be spent on improving arrangements for the younger chronically ill.

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Barber to inject extra £100M

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is to order a £100 millions power station well in advance of requirements as a major part of new measures to ease unemployment.

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Pakistan says war 'imminent'

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

Confused reports of heavy fighting between India and Pakistan were reaching London last night. Pakistani sources said that a declaration of war appeared "imminent."

The Pakistan newsagency said that nine Indian infantry divisions, four mountain divisions, and two tank regiments were heading the attack. Sources in London

said all Pakistani forces had been mobilised and "fierce fighting on land and in the air" was in progress in the Jessor region.

There was no confirmation of these reports from Western news agencies, and the Pakistani news agency did not name the source of its information.

In New Delhi, an Indian Government spokesman categorically denied that India had launched an offensive, and described Pakistan radio reports as "completely false." He said Indian troops had strict orders not to cross the border.

A monitored version of the Pakistan broadcast was made available to Reuters by the US State Department, which said it had no independent information of its own on any military activity.

The Pakistani broadcast said Soviet-built MIG jets of the Indian Air Force took part in the Jessor attack, penetrating deep into Pakistani territory, where they strafed three villages killing 79 people and injuring 130. The broadcast said that 130 Indians had been killed in the fighting.

Meanwhile, the Indian Government issued an order prohibiting the flight of any aircraft within 10 miles of the international boundary with Pakistan without prior permission.

The Indian spokesman also said that four Pakistani Sabre jets had intruded into Indian airspace near Ranghat, in West Bengal, yesterday, and were chased off by Gladius fighters of the Indian Air Force.

He said this was the first time that the Indian Air Force had gone into action against Pakistani aircraft on the Eastern border.

Radio Pakistan said it was expected that the Indian Army would open up more fronts on the East Pakistan border in the next 24 hours.

Indian news agencies reported that there had been a major battle in the Jessor area between Pakistani troops and the Bangla Desh Mukti Bahini (Bengal National Freedom Force). But the Indian Government spokesman said he had no reports about this battle.

If it is the first of these alternatives, then indeed there are signs of trouble, and it is this possibility which was causing the greatest anxiety among Tory MPs at Westminster last night.

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By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The abrupt and unexpected decision of the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, to fly from Salisbury to London overnight for talks at 10 Downing Street today may be the signal that Britain's negotiations with the British regime have broken down.

An alternative interpretation being widely canvassed at Westminster last night is that a grave difference of opinion over whether or not to accept a settlement on Mr Smith's terms has developed between Mr Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, which could indicate a Cabinet split when the full facts are known.

Sir Peter is regarded as one of the hardliners in the Tory high command, and was on record when the Conservatives were in opposition as favouring an end to sanctions, even when no settlement was in sight. It is by no means clear whether his return to London comes on his own initiative or, at the request of Mr Heath, or because he has been asked to carry out this special mission by Sir Alec.

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WO SURVIVORS: Catherine Davidson and Raymond Leslie



Queen has chickenpox

QUEEN has chickenpox is staying in her room at Buckingham Palace. She was by her doctors last night returning from a brief to Windsor Castle. The Queen's engagements for the few days have been cancelled, and the investigation at Palace today will be taken by the Queen Mother.

A medical expert said that someone of the Queen's age is unlikely to be infected by the disease, which is usually contracted by children. The Queen is 45, and the disease is only a mild illness for adults.

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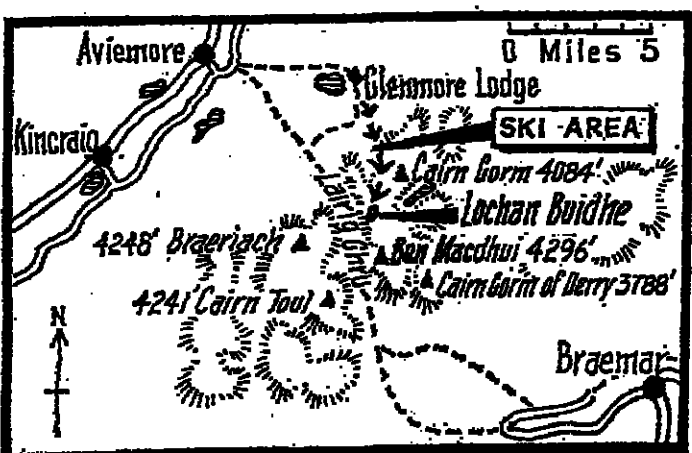
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Cruise delay

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Colour blindness on the box

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

THE HABIT of calling flight data recorders on airlines "black boxes" was criticised yesterday by the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Captain Vernon Hunt. He said that it could sometimes make the job of inspectors at the scene of an accident more difficult.

The recorders are designed to survive a crash and they often contain vital information as to the cause. In order to be clearly visible they are always painted bright orange, but people helping at an accident are so used to hearing about "black boxes" that

they may fail to recognise the real object.

Captain Hunt quoted the recent instance (he did not specify the accident but it was undoubtedly the Comet crash near Barcelona) when one of his staff was just in time to stop a lorry load of supposedly useless wreckage being driven away—with the recorder, for which everyone was searching, perched prominently on top.

When he asked why no one had handed it over he was told, in effect: Sorry, we thought you were looking for a black box.

Captain Hunt was speaking

Haiti troops armed and trained by US—discreetly

By GREG CHAMBERLAIN

Fearful of competition from France, the United States has ended its eight-year-old embargo on military aid to the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti, and is training and equipping the Haitian armed forces under the cloak of a Florida-based firm which specialises in such work.

This became evident last week when Haiti's newly formed anti-Communist "guerrilla" force, the Leopards, made their first public appearance at the annual Army Day parade in Port-au-Prince — along with the American instructor, a Marine veteran of Vietnam and Korea, employed by the firm of Aerotrade, of Miami.

The new "defenders of the revolution" marched across the lawns of the Presidential palace, watched by President Jean-Claude Duvalier and his chief civil and military aides — all of them, including the President, kitted out in the all-American camouflage uniform of the Leopards. Also watching were the American Ambassador, Mr Clinton Knox, and the vice-president of Aerotrade, who had flown in for the occasion.

Neither the Government nor the US Embassy has admitted that the military aid cut off by President Kennedy in 1963 at the height of the late President "Papa Doc" Duvalier's reign of terror has been resumed. But the US position in Haiti, especially with the relatively weak Government which Papa Doc left behind him, is such that no US firm would be able to do business there if Washington did not approve: much less sell arms without official sanction to a country only a few dozen miles from Cuba.

Aerotrade is already reported to have supplied M-16 rifles, mortars, and jeeps — all from the US — to the Haitian army, and half a dozen instructors to train pilots to fly and maintain the tiny 250-man Haitian air force's handful of doubtful Second World War vintage planes.

The resumed military aid has been partly prompted by a desire to neutralise the French Government's recent offer, which Haiti has accepted, of making training scholarships for Haitian officers available in the French armed forces. There are also plans for French officials to supervise the re-organisation of the police and trade unions.

Ever since the US Congress banned the sale of new weaponry to Latin America six years ago, a dismayed White House has watched France do a roaring trade selling new tanks and Mirage jets to half a dozen South American countries. Britain and West Germany have also stepped in with warships and patrol vessels.

Mr Nixon is free to sell surplus and used material,

however. It is expected that Presidential adviser Mr Robert Finch, and the Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs, Mr Warren Nutter — each now making separate tours of Latin America — will try to push sales of these in an effort to counter France's bid, in Haiti as elsewhere in the hemisphere, to cut into the US military sphere of influence.

But Washington cannot easily sell even this kind of material openly to Haiti at the moment because the Duvalier family dictatorship, in the eyes of most Latin Americans, still bears the terrible stigma of Papa Doc's excesses.

Nevertheless, since the United States already has a firm control over the armed forces of the neighbouring and politically fragile Dominican Republic, it is Pentagon logic to reassert its commanding influence in Haiti as best it can, in order to secure the basic US defence perimeter in the Caribbean to face the Soviet military position in Cuba — in this case, through good old American private enterprise.

Turkey is alarmed by the "explosiveness" of the Middle East situation and supports President Sadat's position, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr Osman Olcay, told me in an interview in Ankara. He rated the Middle East problem as the second most difficult foreign policy issue — after Cyprus — that Turkey has to face. "We have always praised President Sadat's foreign policy," Mr Olcay said. "He has been realistic in his approach."

Last February U Thant's special envoy to the Middle East, Dr Jarring, submitted to both Egypt and Israel a questionnaire on the prior commitments which either side would be prepared to make simultaneously and "subject to the eventual satisfactory determination of all other aspects of a peace settlement." This questionnaire received considerably more positive replies from Egypt than from Israel.

Mr Olcay commented: "President Sadat has taken some initiatives which were very courageous steps and involved great risks. Sadat realises that peace is something needed in the area. While up to now the Israelis said the Arabs had never moved an inch, he has proved the opposite. The Israelis now have the same attitude for which they reproached the Arabs in the past. It takes two to make peace."

This runs against certain trends in Turkey's policy towards the Middle East. Since commanders of the armed forces installed Professor Nihat Erim's Government last March there has been a slight drift away from the Arab position. The previous Government of Mr Süleyman Demirel's Justice Party was conservative and

Turkey sways on Mideast tightrope

Mr Osman Olcay



tended towards a pro-Arab view. As armies go, the Turkish Army is more progressive, and this streak has inspired Ankara's position latterly on the Middle East.

Whatever the fractional drifts in policies towards the two sides, Turkey still occupies a special position. Mr Olcay defined it: "We have relations of different kinds with the two parties. With the Arabs we have a common history and certain ties, such as a common religion with Israel. We are the only Moslem country with normal diplomatic relations with Israel. The difference lies in quality. One party cannot be compared with the other." Israel and Turkey have diplomatic relations at the level of Turkey's relations with the Arabs are of full ambassadorial rank.

I suggested that there might be an opportunity for Turkey to use this special position in the rôle of mediator. But Mr Olcay said: "We have so far never tried to come between the two parties. We have never assumed such a task. All the countries and persons who have tried it have had to withdraw or step aside."

Asked about the Arab penchant for bellicose

rhetoric, he stressed the importance of trying to "defuse the situation, at least when it comes to emotional aspects." He added: "We always try to do this in our own problems in Cyprus and try not to respond just to emotion. In some respects words do count, but I do agree that one should not always take at face value things used for internal consumption."

On the question of a settlement, Mr Olcay described the UN Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967 as "a very good basis," but refused to be drawn on defining the details. He added, however, that "no country, in the year 1971, has the right to occupy by force another country's territory."

The overall worry for Turkey in relation to the Middle East problem has been to see its traditional and historical foe, the Soviet Union, spread its influence from the 250 miles of common border in the East, southwards to the Mediterranean. The build-up of the Soviet fleet and the Soviet entrenchment in Egypt has meant that Moscow has nibbled hopped over the defensive barrier originally to have been formed by NATO and CENTO, two alli-

ances in which Turkey plays a key rôle.

Mr Olcay said that the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean was a serious source of concern. But the point of difference between the potential threat on Turkey's border and in the former case the contact would be direct, whereas Turkey regards both the American and Soviet fleets as an overall menace, but one which is more a matter for the mutual concern of the two super-powers.

As Mr Olcay said: "All these demonstrations of strength have a threatening aspect, and we are very concerned with what happens in the Mediterranean. It is obvious that for Turkey and Greece, whose links with others pass through these waterways, the freedom of access is of great importance."

Anthony McDermott

A single Assembly for Thailand

Bangkok, November 22. The National Executive Council of Thailand said a draft of a temporary Constitution would be submitted to King Bhumibol Adulyadej for approval. When a permanent Constitution had been drawn it would be established by Royal proclamation.

The Council, headed by Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, was set up after the coup week.

It was stated the temporary Constitution would establish a royal appointment for Prime Minister, a title Marshal gave up in the coup. The drafting of the permanent Constitution is expected to take about a year. It would provide for a one-house Parliament or National Assembly which would have elected nominated members.

Action has been threatened against newspapers reporting protests against the military takeover. Major-General C. Suranasthiron, commander of the special branch police, said offending newspapers would be dealt with drastically, and without warning. But the Council has said there would be censorship.

Stern penal measures have also been announced. Life imprisonment will mean a mandatory term of 50 years. Arsonists face sentences ranging from execution to five years' imprisonment. — U and Reuter.

Cuba impressed by changes in Latin America

From DUSKO DODER: Havana, November 22

Cuba is responding to "new conditions" in Latin America with "new policies," two senior officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry told me in an interview here.

Havana's official view is that there are positive developments not only in Chile and Peru, but also in Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, and Argentina. The officials said they saw "encouraging signs" in growing economic nationalism and efforts at regional cooperation.

"We haven't changed," the officials said, "but we realise that new conditions require new policies. We are not in a hurry any more. The past years have taught us patience, and today we are more mature. Also, we have (economic) difficulties here."

The officials, who asked that their names should not be published, said that their statements reflected the official position of the Castro Government. The two-hour interview was held in a sparsely furnished room in the Foreign Ministry, adorned only with a metal-framed picture of Lenin and a Che Guevara poster.

"We don't expect any changes in President Nixon's policy toward Cuba, at least not before the next elections," the officials said. "Nixon's move toward China has alienated many of his Right-wing supporters. He simply cannot move toward a rapprochement with Cuba before November, 1972."

"One thing that can force him to act would be a considerable loss of support in the

Organisation of American States for the aggressive blockade against Cuba.

The "blockade" is actually not a blockade as the term is understood in international law, but rather a resolution by member-nations of the OAS, reached in 1964, not to have diplomatic, consular or trade relations with Cuba.

During recent years, the Soviet Union has been giving Cuba massive aid—amounting now to \$1.5 millions daily, and now there are signs that the ostracism of Cuba is ending in Latin America.

"We now maintain diplomatic relations with Mexico and Chile," the officials said. "We have trade relations with Peru and will soon establish diplomatic relations." Mexico was the only Latin-American nation that did not break off relations with Cuba.

The officials also cited Cuba's recent admission to the "Group of 77," an economic grouping of underdeveloped countries, as another sign that the OAS collective breach of relations with Cuba is ending.

According to the officials, these "new conditions" in the hemisphere will be tested when one of Cuba's allies proposes that the OAS should rescind the mandatory breach of relations so that each member-State may decide its own policy toward Castro.

"You can see that conditions in Latin America have changed but there hasn't been any change in Washington's policy toward Latin America, a policy of aggression and economic exploitation," they said.—Washington Post.

'Japanese Nader' charged

Tokyo, November 22

The Honda Motor Company today brought charges against two officials of the Japanese Car Users' Union, a consumer protection organisation.

Haruo Abe — popularly known as "Japan's Ralph Nader" — who is the legal adviser to the union, and Masao Matsuda, the union's secretary, were both indicted on charges of intimidation and attempted intimidation.

Suit filed

Honda claimed that they had threatened to launch a "active campaign against the company, including court action, unless it paid \$1,444,000 in compensation for deaths in accidents involving the Honda N-360 car.

Abe filed a suit last year on behalf of the Car Users' Union claiming that accidents involving the N-360 were due to structural and design faults. The charges against Honda were investigated by Parliament and by the Tokyo prosecutor's office, but no further action was taken.

More bomb protests in Japan

Tokyo, November 22

Thousands of Japanese left wingers staged more rallies today to protest against the Okinawa treaty. Demonstrations included bombing incidents.

One bomb today exploded at a university hospital in Western Tokyo. Another was set off at an American relay station in Sendai, Northern Japan. Police said Radical students were responsible. No injuries were reported.

Under the American-Japanese security pact, which will be expanded next year to cover US troops in Okinawa, Washington must notify Tokyo before bringing nuclear weapons on to Japanese soil. Opposition parties allege that nuclear weapons are being stored, but the Tokyo Government denies this.

American authorities have neither confirmed nor denied the existence of nuclear weapons, following the general policy of the Defence Department. US military sources in Tokyo, however, said that there may be persons assigned to deal with nuclear weapons, even though no nuclear weapons are present.

Japanese Socialists say biological and nuclear weapons are stored at an air station in the north.



The Mercedes-Benz 250CE Coupé takes most of the work out of driving — whatever the conditions.

In traffic or on the open road. At a snail's pace or fast. However you drive it, the Mercedes-Benz 250CE Coupé is specially designed to take the effort out of motoring.

It is therefore a very individual car. Even by Mercedes standards. And it looks it. But those sleek, elegant coupé lines are more than a designer's whim.

Its compact overall size makes the 250CE extremely easy to manoeuvre in traffic, yet the interior is almost as spacious as a Mercedes saloon. Visibility is unusually good. Less than ten per cent of the all-round view is obstructed by roof pillars. In traffic another advantage is its acceleration (0-60 10.2 secs)—particularly with optional automatic transmission which allows you to glide through traffic jams with no more than a touch of the accelerator. The 250CE is also easier to park than many smaller cars. Most people also

specify the optional power-assisted steering which removes even more of the effort.

Out of town the Mercedes 250CE shows the other side of its nature. It can cruise at speeds far in excess of the legal limit (top speed 118 mph) and at the end of several hundred miles of such driving, both the driver and four passengers can get out as fresh as when they got in. It owes this performance to a 2.5 litre 170 h.p., 6 cylinder engine with electronic fuel-injection and transistorised ignition.

The 250CE is also a very desirable cross-country car. On twisting roads it shows truly sporting characteristics. What would be tight corners to some cars are no more than gentle bends to the 250CE Coupé. The four wheel independent suspension and gas-filled shock absorbers ensure fantastic roadholding and passenger comfort. And if you need to stop in a hurry the

twin-circuit, four wheel disc brakes will do just that.

This then is the rare Mercedes-Benz 250CE Coupé, a car which has been designed right down to the last detail. Typical of that attention to detail is the vacuum-operated system which locks the backs of the front seats as soon as the doors are closed.

With automatic transmission and power-assisted steering, the 250CE costs £4,081. Why not try driving it. The only effort required is a phone call to your nearest Mercedes-Benz dealer.

Mercedes-Benz (Great Britain) Ltd, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Telephone: 01-560 2151

For enquiries about tax concession purchase, contact Export Division, 127 Park Lane, London W.1 Telephone: 01-629 5578.



Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

War scares discounted in Israel

By WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, November 22

The Israeli Parliament will meet in emergency session tomorrow, to debate President Sadat's "war" speeches. The session was called at the request of nine opposition parties anxious to publicise their views, and to extract from the Government a statement on what is happening — especially about the suspended supply of American Phantoms.

Eyskens called in again

From our Correspondent

Brussels, November 22

Jing Baudouin today asked Eyskens, the outgoing Prime Minister, to form a Belgium Government. But M. Eyskens's team made much more difficult the significant gains made in the elections in the Brussels yesterday by the extreme nationalist French-speaking

Federalist

They doubled their number

parliamentary seats in the

general elections two weeks

ago, and now have a majority

in the new council for the

unusually conservative. Each

of the traditional parties lost

ground in yesterday's elections

while the Flemish federalist

party made gains in the

French-speaking areas surrounding

the capital.

So, in spite of the Govern-

ment's success in formulating

institutional reforms that gave

certain amount of autonomy

to the Flemish and Walloon

regions, the age-old

language war appears to have

given a new lease of life,

once again the two communi-

ties have clashed head on in

the nation's capital.

The Social Christians and

socialists will again form

the Government. But in

coming into account the success

of the French-speaking federal-

ists, M. Eyskens probably will

be forced to grant more

autonomy to the three com-

munities, Flanders, Wallonia,

and Brussels.

Officially, but in fact

dominated by Francophones.

M. Eyskens will also find it

difficult to choose a new

Foreign Minister. M. Marmel,

who held the office in the past

two Administrations, elections,

although he could be co-opted

to the Senate. The Flemish believe

the time has come for a

Flemish Foreign Minister —

the post has hitherto been

reserved for French speakers.

A hunted guerrilla's end

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, November 22

ARAB GUERRILLAS in Gaza — or terrorists, as the Israelis call them — have had a serious setback. The young leader of the Popular Liberation Forces, the most active group in the area, shot himself at the best known spot in Gaza — the home of the Mayor.

Ziad El-Husseini was 29. He had been at the head of the "resistance" list for more than four years. In his last six weeks he had been hiding in the Mayor's house, apparently forcing the Mayor and his family, at gunpoint, to conceal him.

Immediately after the suicide the Mayor, Mr Rashad Shawa, telephoned Brigadier Yitzhak Pundak, Israeli commander in the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai. At his own request he was put through to General Dayan, and the same evening went to Tel-Aviv headquarters to tell the story.

The authorities say they accept the Mayor's version and that no action will be taken against him. The normal penalty for harbouring guerrillas is detention, while the promises involved are almost invariably blown up. Mr Rashad Shawa was appointed last May, after being named in a petition of local dignitaries. The previous Mayor had been dismissed by the Israelis for his "hostile attitude and failure to do anything for the town."

The Popular Liberation Forces grew out of the military wing of the Palestine Liberation Army, formerly commanded by Ahmed Shukheir. Hussein belongs to the Palestinian family of the former Mufti of Jerusalem, the extremist wing in Arab nationalism before the 1948 war.

According to the Israeli dossier, Ziad El-Husseini was conscripted by force into Shukheir's irregular army in 1964, but was released because of

point. Yesterday the Mayor's son brought Hussein lunch, and found him dead with a revolver at his side.

Only the official version was available tonight, but there seems no reason to suspect it. It illustrates the plight of guerrillas in and around Gaza, after the intensification of operations, and the introduction of more sophisticated methods of patrolling by Israeli soldiers and border policemen.

In the past four months about 40 guerrillas have been killed and more than 350 suspects captured. Guerrilla activity has dropped almost to zero. Grenade incidents, which ran at more than 20 a month before July, now rarely exceed three a month. The three-year-old or so of murder among Arabs has also abated.

The loss of El-Husseini will be a further blow. In April Mahmoud Musa Hassan ("Abu Nimr"), former Gaza commander of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was recognised in a taxi by an Israeli officer. He was arrested and charged with five murders. He admitted the charges, and more of which the authorities were not aware.

Documents found on El-Husseini suggested he was exhausted and near despair. He seemed to have run from place to place in search of a hide-out. The Mayor's house looked the last and the Mayor's house looked the last and the Mayor's house looked the last.

It was a controversial policy as it caused hardship and bewilderment to the displaced wholesale resettlement. But its military advantages have been amply demonstrated.

The Mayor apparently claimed he argued with Hussein for six weeks, signing him to accept the Dayan offer. On Saturday night the argument seemed to have reached a critical

Picasso gallery set on fire

From our Correspondent

Madrid, November 22

Vandals hurled fire bombs into a Barcelona art museum called the "Pablo Picasso Workshop" early today, causing extensive damage. The workshop, in the artist's studio, was the painter's studio 70 years ago.

Twenty paintings by an Italian artist, are reported to have been destroyed, as well as valuable tapestries, carpets, and furniture. Costa, owner, Signor, Jorge Costa, said in pictures by Picasso were on display at the time of the raid.

"Pictures not damaged by the fire were soaked by the firemen's jets of water," he said. "Everything was insured but we cannot estimate the damage yet."

Two weeks ago, the Theo gallery in Madrid, which was holding an exhibition of Picasso engravings to mark the artist's 90th birthday, was raided by a right-wing group which caused about £25,000 worth of damage by splashing red paint and acid over the exhibits.

The raiders left leaflets describing themselves as "anti-Marxist commandos," a branch of the extremist "Warriors of the Ultra Right." These young ultras have been disowned by most of the old Falange.

Police arrested eight men in connection with the Madrid raid, the six of them have been further charged with three attacks on bookshops. They are expected to be tried before the public order court which deals only with political offences. But four of the accused have been released pending the trial.

Access to detainee

The British Consulate-General has been granted access to a detainee among a group of people detained in the Johannesburg area by South African security police last week.

A British spokesman said in Johannesburg yesterday that the detainee was Dr Colin Marquand, 32-year-old lecturer in computer science at the city's University of the Witwatersrand, who was detained last Thursday.

Dr Luns gets 'favourable response' from Greeks

From our Correspondent, Athens, November 22



Dr Joseph Luns

The Secretary-General of NATO, Dr Joseph Luns, said today he had had a favourable response from the Greek Government about the possibility of a mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

He said he was able to give Greece "firm assurances" that the NATO alliance would see to it that such a process of reducing forces would not increase the vulnerability of Europe's southern or northern flanks.

Dr Luns said the Greek Government would be averse to force reductions in Central Europe, which might result in increasing dangers to the southern flank — which was already endangered by the strong presence of the Soviet fleet in Eastern European waters — "just as northern countries don't wish to increase danger on the northern flank."

On the Soviet reaction to approaches to reduce NATO's forces, Dr Luns said that the NATO alliance would see to it that such a process of reducing forces would not increase the vulnerability of Europe's southern or northern flanks.

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Dr Joseph Luns

some reason to believe that it will not be negative.

Dr Luns was completing a visit to Greece and had been during which he has been at pains to stress that they will not be forgotten in the event of any agreed force reduction in Central Europe. His task was not helped by the recent US Senate committee decision to withdraw 60,000 American troops from Europe by next

June — a move he expressed "deep regret" over.

Over the effect the proposed US arms ban might have on Greece's NATO capabilities, he admitted that one weak link could weaken the whole alliance, but did not seem unduly disturbed by this. A development under which one country's defences become weaker might well be set off by the presence of another NATO ally in greater strength," he said.

This statement, which effectively cuts through all the Pentagon's arguments for continuing arms supplies to the present Greek regime, has been interpreted as meaning that the Sixth Fleet could, if necessary, be strengthened to compensate for any decline in Greece's NATO effectiveness caused by the ban.

Dr Luns also said that the military balance had become heavily tipped against NATO by the increase in the quality and quantity of Soviet forces in Eastern Europe, and by the "immense expansion" in the Soviet fleet, which had become the "second biggest and most modern in the world."

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S. Vietnamese launch attack on Cambodia

Saigon, November 22

Thousands of South Vietnamese troops advanced across the frontier and into Cambodia today in the first stage of a large-scale incursion apparently aimed at wiping out North Vietnamese sanctuaries and relieving pressure on Phnom Penh. The crossing began yesterday but by tonight the South Vietnamese had still met no opposition.

Strict security surrounded the operation, but press correspondents indicated that it would be the biggest South Vietnamese incursion into Cambodia since the similar drive of May 1970, in which American and South Vietnamese troops found tons of ammunition in Communist caches.

Six battalions of South Vietnamese airborne troops, totalling about 4,000 men, made the crossing north-west of Saigon, near the Krok rubber plantation, and two other crossings were being prepared further south. Military sources said the initial thrust into Cambodia would involve seven battalions backed by tanks, but during the next week another 10,000 troops would join the attack.

Some Saigon newspapers said the total number of troops involved in the operation would reach 20,000, and that their objectives would include the reopening of Highway Four and Six, which link Phnom Penh with the seaport of Kompong Som and the northern provincial capital of Kompong Thom.

Military sources said the main thrust would come on Wednesday. American spokesmen emphasised that this year's incursion would be "a solely Vietnamese affair," but American helicopters would be used to rescue wounded South Vietnamese and US planes would support the attack.

American B-52 bombers again flew several missions over Cambodia today to clear base camps for the advancing South Vietnamese forces. They have been pounding the area almost daily for the past week.

This is the second time this year that South Vietnamese troops have crossed into a neighbouring country to attack Communist supply lines. In February, Government troops struck at the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. Recent intelligence reports indicated that the Lao incursion had caused some damage to the supply network, but that the allies are trying to win over to the Saigon Government. — Washington Post.

The Deputy Defence Secretary, Mr David Packard, banned the use of Orange in Vietnam immediately after the Department of Agriculture had decided it was dangerous. Critics said the ban came far too late for Vietnam. The military had sprayed 5.5 million acres with Orange and a less toxic herbicide called White.

There is still a big debate within the military over whether defoliants have any military advantages. The engineers, in still-secret studies, reportedly found herbicides of questionable military value in spite of their widespread use in Vietnam.

One argument against crop-destroying chemicals, besides their effect of poisoning the environment, is the opposition they arouse among farmers whom the allies are trying to win over to the Saigon Government. — Washington Post.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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HOME NEWS

Rippon pledge: fish policy before the Treaty of Rome

By HELLA PICK

Britain will not sign the Treaty of Accession to EEC membership until the fisheries issue is settled satisfactorily, Mr Geoffrey Rippon said in the Commons yesterday in response to Mr James Johnson, Labour MP for Hull West, who had pressed for a firm commitment.

Because the Government is anxious to sign the treaty before the end of the year, Mr Rippon said, it may propose both to the Six and to the three other candidates, that the fisheries issue should be left for negotiation after the Community is enlarged in 1973, and that meanwhile, the Community suspends its common fisheries policy, maintaining the status quo.

'Facts needed' on the BOSS

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

The Foreign Office will follow any evidence it is given about the work of the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS), Mr Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the Commons yesterday. But he made it clear that he did not expect anything to be uncovered.

"I am not aware of any legal activities in the UK by South African officials," he said. Mr John Pardoe, Liberal MP for North Cornwall, Mr Godber had claimed that many South Africans attached to the South African Embassy in London were "no more than spies of the South African security service."

"Is the Minister's political judgement such that he welcomes South African spies while actively outlawing Russian spies?" Mr Pardoe asked.

"There was no evidence whatever of any of the things he had said about," Mr Godber told Pardoe. "If there is, we will show them up."

Mr Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary said that at

the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, a South African Government witness stated that one of their agents in London had been collecting evidence against the Dean. He asked if the Government had protested about this.

Mr Godber repeated: "We have no evidence in regard to this at all. We made strong representations with regard to the Dean, but on a specific point. There is no evidence whatsoever about this."

"Surely there was plenty of evidence in press reports," suggested Mr Alex Lyon, an opposition foreign affairs spokesman, who refuted Mr Godber's claim that the Government had no information. He suggested that Mr Godber should get a transcript of the trial to see how intolerable it was that South Africans should spy on British subjects in Britain to obtain evidence in relation to crimes against the "wretched" laws in South Africa.

Mr Godber said he would look into the matter but could not take evidence entirely from press reports.

Computer caused rocket failure

By our Science Correspondent

Failure of the attempt by the European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO) to launch a satellite into orbit from French base at Kourou on November 5 was due to an unplanned stoppage of the on-line guidance computer.

Although it was widely reported at the time that the first stage of the three-stage Europa rocket had failed, a statement from the headquarters of ELDO makes it clear that a number of electronic and mechanical failures occurred during the second minute of flight.

Walter Siddeley Dynamics, makers of the Blue Streak first stage, yesterday confirmed that in fact their section

of the rocket had functioned perfectly.

The Paris statement lists a series of "abnormal" events which led to the explosion. Before the end of the second minute of the flight the inertial guidance computer stopped, followed shortly afterwards by failures in the third stage electronics and instruments and in the telemetry system.

The rocket, without guidance, veered into an abnormal attitude and the structure connecting the first and second stages broke away, rupturing a liquid oxygen tank, which exploded. This explosion damaged the second stage rocket (French) which in turn exploded. The cause of the computer failure has not yet been determined.

Probation officers fair pay inquiry

By our Political Staff

Department of Employment will announce in the next few days the terms of reference for an inquiry into how much probation officers should be paid in relation to other social workers.

Home Secretary, Mr James Callaghan, announced the inquiry under the chairmanship of Professor John Butterworth, 63, vice-Chancellor of the University of York, in the House of Commons last night.

Government realises that the Criminal Justice Bill, given an unopposed reading last night, pro-

probation officers will be called on to do more and varied kinds of work while their pay remains low, compared with local authority social workers.

Probation officers' pay was increased in August from £975 for beginners to £1,395, and from £1,851 for senior officers to £2,078. The number of probation officers will be expanded from 3,650 to 4,700 by 1975. There are now 300 officers in training, and this figure will be increased to 450 in the middle of next year, and 550 by the end of the year.

Leader comment, page 12

Miscellany, page 17

Secrets trial date fixed

The trial of two men accused of conspiring with the Russian defector Oleg Lyalin was yesterday fixed to start at the Central Criminal Court on December 6. The two men are Kyriacos Costi (29), of Upper Tollymore Park, Finsbury Park, and Constantinos Martaniou (26), of Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, both tailors.

'Gentle' mother regains children

A WIFE who stabbed her husband's mistress in a fit of despair yesterday regained the custody of her three young children.

Three Appeal Court judges reversed a county court ruling granting custody to their father, a £2,500 a year civil engineer. The father also promised to leave the former matrimonial home with his mistress by the end of the year, and hand over the children to their mother.

Lord Justice Karminski said the stabbing incident was completely out of character. A prison medical report said that the mother was a quiet, gentle, pleasant woman and it was difficult to associate her with any sort of aggressive behaviour. The stabbing was the result of extreme stress and provocation. Her entire life had been "wrapped up in her home, husband, and children."

Lord Justice Davies said the marriage was reasonably happy until 1968, when the father met a Mrs X at work. In 1970 he went to live with her and she was now pregnant.

The mother, who had since been granted a divorce decree, tried to get her husband to return home. Last November, when under great strain, she stabbed Mrs X in the chest.

She was charged with attempted murder, but was put on probation for three years on a lesser charge of causing bodily harm with intent. It was while she was on remand in Holloway that her husband and Mrs X moved into the matrimonial home and looked after the children.

Lord Justice Davies said the mother should have access to the children for Christmas and added: "I hope both parties will bear in mind that nobody wins and nobody loses. We have just done the best we can for the children."

Teaching sex by television

By our own Reporter

A national campaign for sex education using television and radio plays to emphasise the importance of birth control should be launched by the Council for Health Education, the Medical Practitioners' Union has suggested.

A policy statement—a draft report by the MPU working party on abortion—is being circulated for discussion by patients and doctors before evidence is submitted to the Lane Committee, set up to review the working of the Abortion Act.

Dr Hugh Faulkner, medical secretary of the MPU, said yesterday that the working party wanted to see specially made, semi-documentary films along the lines of "Cathy Come Home" which would be direct and realistic.

It wanted frank and constructive sex education for both boys and girls in all schools. There was evidence that pupils at some boys' schools were not getting any formal sex education.

The working party said that health and sex education were vital prerequisites for a progressive policy toward the prevention of unwanted pregnancies. However, every woman should have the right to an abortion if she thought it necessary.

Doctors should retain the right to refuse an abortion on moral or religious grounds. But every doctor who did refuse should be required to state his reasons—in the same way as doctors who perform an abortion have to give their reasons.

Dr Faulkner said: "A refusal should be notified, partly for statistical reasons and partly so that people would be obliged to take a responsible attitude towards this."

"We have accepted abortions in a way many doctors have not done in the past. Termination is not a frivolous thing equal to having tonsils out, it must be taken very seriously."

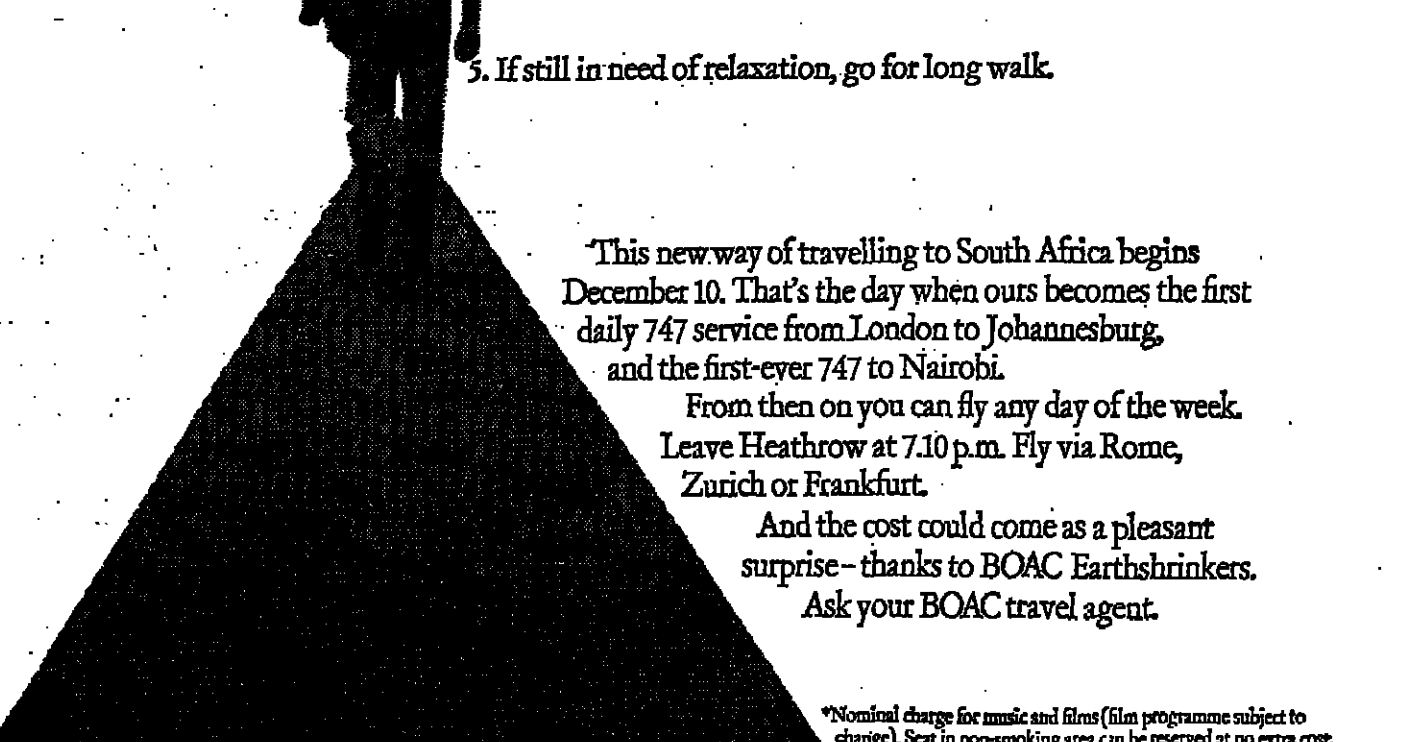
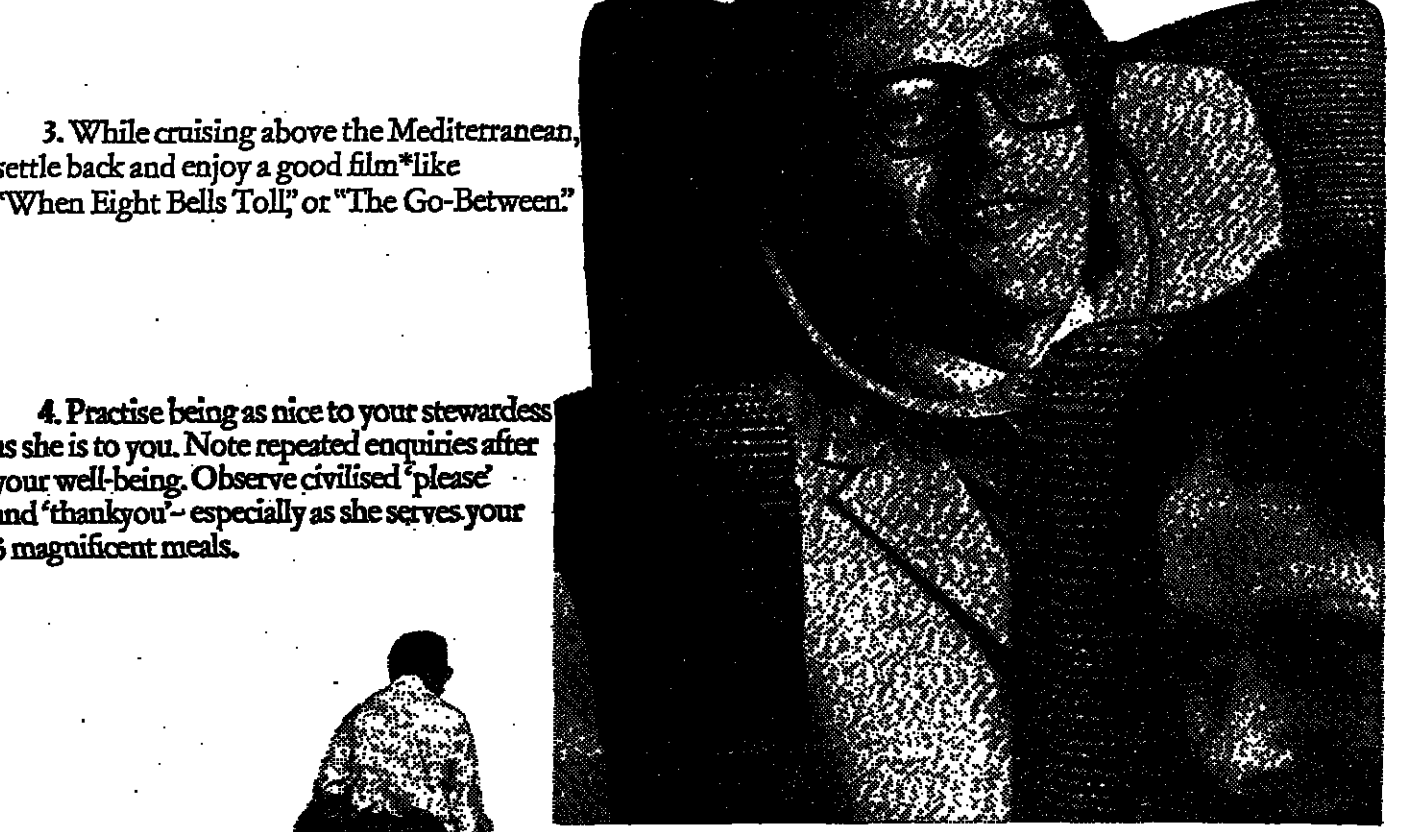
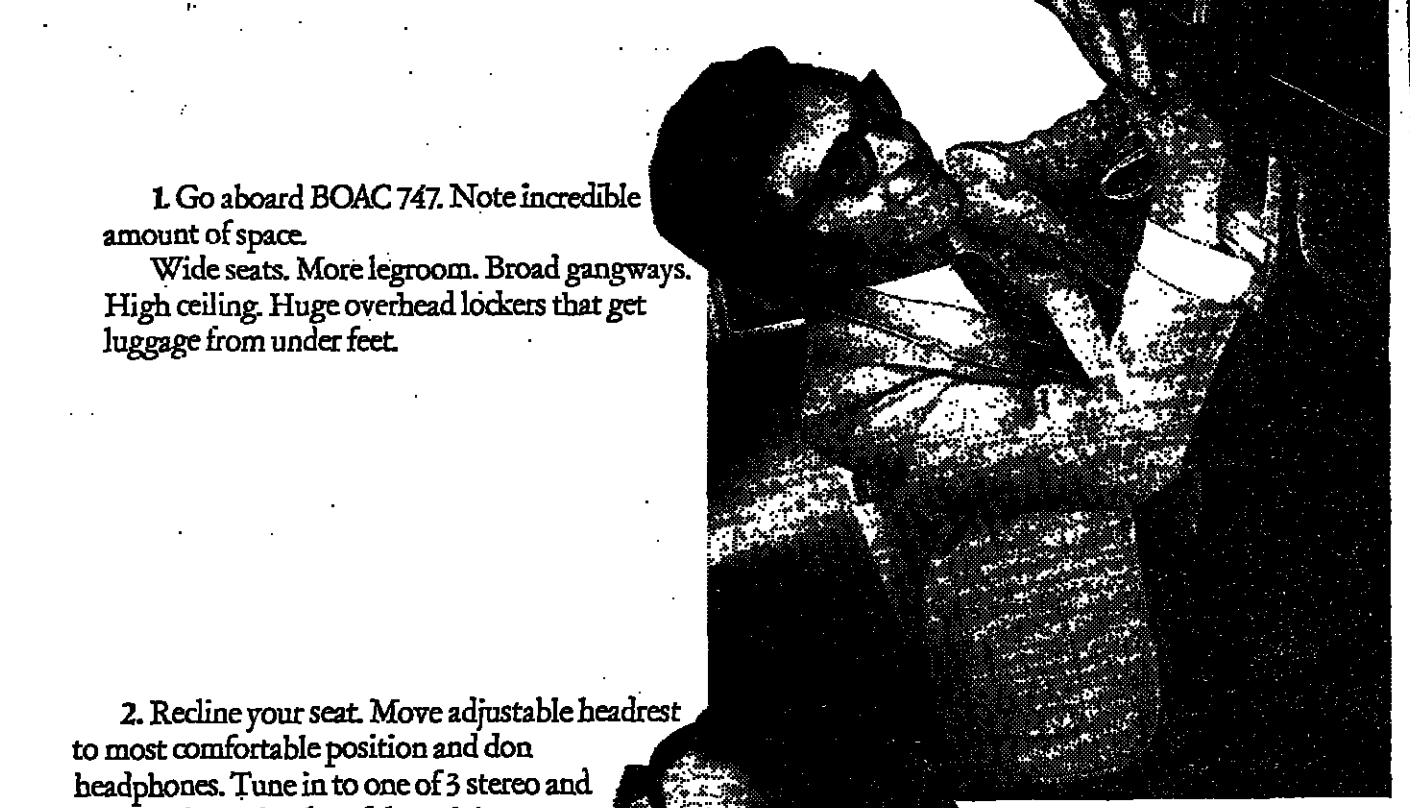
The MPU said that greater attention should be paid to the psychological and human aspects of the procedure, though it accepted that abortions could safely be performed as an outpatient operation.

Farmer: no appeal

Joseph Wilfred Langton (58), a farmer imprisoned for life for hiring three "assassins" to kill his wife, cannot appeal against his conviction and sentence, three Appeal Court judges ruled yesterday.

Langton, of Bettws Farm, Derrymore, Lampeter, Cardigan, was convicted at Newcastle Assize on December 11 last year of murdering and robbing his wife, Florence, aged 54, in May. He was also convicted of incitement to murder. The Appeal Court also rejected pleas by the three hired men for leave to appeal against their murder and robbery convictions, and their sentences.

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*Nominal charge for music and films (film programme subject to change). Seat in non-smoking area can be reserved at no extra cost.

Plastic trees beat the fir

By our own Reporter

CHRISTMAS is becoming the time for Christmas trees in genuine plastic. The old-fashioned ones made of a substance called wood are slipping more and more rapidly into disfavoured.

This year about 10 times more plastic ones than real ones are likely to be sold. Covent Garden and other big wholesale centres are reacting to Christmas tree growers with all the enthusiasm of a Sorrento tourist being offered a dud watch with no hands on it. The South-west Devon Water Board, which has sold trees through an agent to Covent Garden for years, has now been told: "We are not interested."

As a result, the board expects this year to sell only 1,500 to 2,500 trees, compared with between 8,000 and 10,000. The profits are likely to be down by at least £2,000, not an isolated case among growers.

Lord Norton, secretary of the Timber Growers Organisation, said yesterday: "We have been worried about the inroads by plastic trees, but we hope the situation can be resolved by trying to produce better trees. There has been a good deal of pretty rotten stuff put on the market."

Rotten? Badly-shaped trees, said Lord Norton. There were now attempts to get them better presented and packaged, so that customers could easily carry them away.

But some stores maintain, in the words of one manager at Plymouth, that the real Christmas tree is "doomed to become a relic of the past."

Why the fascination of plastic trees? They can be saved for another year—many years—and they don't make a mess by going dry and dropping leaves and branches all over the floor.

Heath to hear

The Prime Minister is to meet a deputation from the Disabled Drivers' Association on December 7 to hear complaints about the Government's policy on providing vehicles for the disabled.

Students find Ulster too hot to handle

By JOHN EZARD

The reluctance of delegates representing 500,000 students to take an entrenched position on Northern Ireland or the IRA led to bitter reactions at the NUS conference which ended at Margate yesterday.

Kate Hoey, NUS executive member responsible for Northern Ireland, resigned 40 minutes before her term of office was due to expire. She then made a passionate speech accusing English students of lacking effective compassion and understanding for the people of Ulster, where at least three NUS members had been interned and many more detained for questioning.

The debate followed an agonised session on Sunday when the union excluded the press but withdrew a resolution back-

ing the IRA. Yesterday the press was allowed in, but the students finished by throwing out a hopelessly composite motion on Ulster. The motion called for withdrawal of the army to barracks and secularisation of the Province, but expressed abhorrence of violence.

After the conference, Miss Hoey claimed that 12 of her 15 executive colleagues had told delegates at meetings behind the scenes that support for the IRA would "smash" the NUS student union freedom campaign. Mr Jack Straw, former president, described this allegation as "absolute rubbish."

In her resignation speech Miss Hoey said the official dictum was that "if the NUS was seen in the press to support people fighting against the British Government we would lose all credibility and public support." She walked out, saying she did not wish to take part in the end of conference back-slapping between leaders who had betrayed Northern Ireland people.

Mr John Cushman of St Joseph's RC college of education, Belfast, and chairman of the NUS Northern Ireland region which has 20,000 members said the region would press for disaffiliation from the union.

But in the debate only about 40 of 1,070 delegates voted for an amendment explicitly endorsing violence as an instrument in Ulster. A very comfortable majority squashed calls to support a united Ireland, Socialist or otherwise. A letter appealing for an "overwhelming vote against repression" from Long Kesh was read in vain.

In a decisive speech, Rosemary Parker, of Imperial College, London, said it is the people who are always involved in the wars of generals, never the generals themselves. Referring to two bomb scares which had frightened the conference, she added, "In Ulster they often are not hoaxes."

The "back slapping period" came with the presentation of a mock bomb to Mr Straw, the man credited with leading the union to a status where it is officially "respected but not respectable." Even the deeply miserable Ulster delegation joined in.



A student pats a police horse during a demonstration outside Queen Elizabeth Hall where Mrs Thatcher presented awards

A day of studied insults for Mrs Thatcher

By JOHN WINDSOR

Two thousand shouting students yesterday mobbed the Secretary for Education, Mrs Thatcher, at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London where she was presenting the designation document of the South Bank Polytechnic. Two students were arrested.

Mrs Thatcher slipped into the hall three quarters of an hour early, following most of the demonstrators protesting against her proposal to hand over financial control of student unions to dons. As she left, apparently unharmed by the catcalls, a dozen mounted police clattered alongside her car, which was held up when the crowd broke a police cordon and a girl student was thrown into the gutter.

Her visit was the occasion for a series of studied insults. Fewer than 180 of the 650 students who had won academic awards stepped forward to shake her hand. Some students walked out of the hall, led by their student president, who had handed her two petitions.

Six students, who were to have lunch with her, left before the first course was served after giving her a note which said: "We have lived with the lies of you and your so-called democratic government for long enough."

Gowns and suits were the order of the day, but the union president, Mr Wilf Robson, and his colleague, Mr Tim Jones, the two student members of the governing council, wore jeans and a purple shirt and leather trousers and wincheater to deliver their petitions—one from the National Union of Students and the other from the Polytechnic. Both petitions condemned Mrs Thatcher's student union proposals, and the polytechnic petition also deplored the "ritual" of the occasion and the binary system in general.

Winners of diplomas and degrees sat in front of their parents, wearing academic gowns of many colours, a sight more flamboyant than even Oxford has to offer, as the book of names, heavy with the names of last-minute dissidents, was brought to the rostrum. The formula followed by each head of department was "Secretary of State, I have the honour to present to you the following candidates who have been awarded."

Only one absentee had slipped through the net. That was Mr Vithana Pathirannahalage Amarasakara Jayawardane, of engineering design, whose perfectly pronounced name brought applause but no student. Mrs Thatcher feigned dismay, and laughed.

Mr Robson, before leaving to join his fellow demonstrators outside, said that it had cost some students dear to protest. They had still had to pay between £2 and £3 for the hire of their gowns. Mrs Thatcher, he said, had told him on the rostrum that she hoped that representatives from the Margate conference would discuss student union finances with her, particularly as her proposals had not reached Green Paper stage. He had told her that the time for talking was over. A lot of what she said, he reckoned, was "liberal platitudes."

Mrs Thatcher told parents, students and staff that she was, against "putting higher education into pigeon holes." Students often gained a great deal more from a college or polytechnic than the study of the subject itself. It was part of a wider community, with its sparetime activities, she said.

As the polytechnic's director, Mr Vivian Pereira-Mendonça, was thanking Mrs Thatcher, hundreds of police were cordoning off the protesters. There were chants of: "If you all hate Thatcher, clap your hands," from the students.

'Bobby'—or bully boy?

Mr John Cobb, QC, prosecuting in the "Bobby" trial at Leeds Assizes yesterday, said one of the accused, Sgt Kenneth Mark Kitching, had been described as an old-fashioned British Bobby. "But, on his own admissions, do you find him to be an old-fashioned British Bobby or a bully boy?"

Kitching (49), of Blakeney Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, and Geoffrey Ellerker (38), a former police inspector, of Church Lane, Horsforth, near Leeds, have pleaded not guilty to four charges of assault occasioning actual bodily harm on David Oluwalé (38), a Nigerian vagrant, on four occasions in 1968 and 1969. Ellerker has pleaded not guilty to a further charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm to Oluwalé.

Mr Cobb said the jury would have to consider the evidence of PC Kenneth Higgins, who spoke of Ellerker making Oluwalé do penance. Kitching, on his own admission, had trifled with Oluwalé's liberty.

"He was guilty on his own admission of grossly improper conduct in taking Oluwalé to Middleton Wood, where his own admission he punched him up his backside. On his own admission, he regarded Oluwalé as an animal and not as a human being."

Mr Cobb said: "Do you find him to be the old-fashioned British Bobby or a bully boy? You have to make up your minds."

Mr Basil Wigoder, QC, making his closing speech on behalf of Ellerker, said the defence was, at the end of 1970, "suspect in these matters, a man about whom there were rumours."

Against that background, Mr Wigoder said, a series of police constables came forward making statements, and giving evidence, some of them with old scores to pay off. Over and over again, as time went on, police officers' memories had got stronger, weaker—"suddenly remembering incidents to the detriment of Ellerker," he said.

Mr Wigoder said that Mr Keith Seager "was not willing to commit perjury in I submit he has committed perjury."

The trial resumes today.

Ponies in car cost £6 fine

By our Correspondent

PC KEITH LITTLE, could hardly believe it. There seemed to be a horse in the car just ahead on the Shrewsbury-Whitchurch road.

He overtook in his patrol car and, flagged it down. Inside was the driver, two ponies, and two children. At the magistrates' court at Shrewsbury yesterday, PC Little agreed with the driver that his Mercedes was very large. But not large enough, he thought, for two ponies.

Inspector Frank Gurney explained that the front passenger seat had been removed and one pony was crumpled in with his head under the dashboard. A second was in the rear with its hind quarters against one door and its head pushed against a partially opened window.

John Cotterill (39), a plumber, of Brackwood Road, Brookhouses, Cheshire, Staffordshire, was fined £6 for conveying horses in such a manner as to cause unnecessary suffering.

He told the court that he had bought the ponies as Christmas presents for his daughter. They were in perfect shape.

FINE ARTS REVIEW by Donald Wintersgill

Gold standards

THE STATUS of the goldsmith and silversmith has varied from one of high esteem in the medieval period to a fairly lowly one of a mere artisan in later times. Some of the greatest, such as Benvenuto Cellini, were sculptors in precious metals. Others, such as Johann Melchior Dinglinger, were associates of princes who influenced the taste of their times. Dinglinger, father of 26 children by five marriages, was employed by Augustus the Strong of Saxony and Poland, father of 365 bastards. Dinglinger's professional work includes probably the most extraordinary technical feats ever done in this field: extravagant fantasies in gold, silver, enamel, jewels, crystal, ivory, and cameos.

The story of the artists and craftsmen has been told in "Goldsmiths and Silversmiths" by Hugh Honour (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £5.75). The book, by investigating the lives of individuals, shows how differing social standing and economic pressures played their part in deciding what the workshops produced. There are 80 studies of men of ten nations, from the nineteenth century to the present. They include Matthew Boulton (1728-1809), who transformed a large workshop into a factory and revolutionised the trade in Britain, Europe, and the United States; George Richards Elkington (1801-1863), who patented the process of electroplating; and Wilhelm Wagenfeld, one of the most distinguished of living industrial designers.

Some of the characters are extraordinary. Philip Rundell, who worked



Nautilus shell, set in silver gilt, by Wenzel Jamnitzer, 1570. From "Goldsmiths and Silversmiths" by Hugh Honour.

"of violent disposition, very sly and cunning and suspicious in the extreme." Avarice, covetousness, and meanness were so deeply rooted in him that it affected every feature of his face and entered into every action he performed. He might spend a night over the bottle or the card table. He never married but kept a mistress on a pittance.

Six "collectors' guides" have been published by Country Life at 65p each. They are "Early Watches," "Victorian Electrolite," "Chippendale," "Early Eighteenth-Century English Glass," "Late Georgian and Regency Silver," and "British and American Flintlocks." These books are well illustrated, good value, and a useful introduction for the beginner.

More specialised is "The Illustrated Guide to Victorian Parian China" by Charles and Dorrie Shinn (Barrie and Jenkins, £4.50). Parian was an invention of the mid-nineteenth century and imitated marble: it was generally white with a matt finish. To modern eyes it is one of the most attractive products of the time. Designers and manufacturers gave great care to some of the best models and they have become sought after, although prices are still comparatively low.

Wagwood is one of the most dangerous bugs that can bite the collector. For the Wedgwood man, "The Collector's Book of Wedgwood" by Marian Klamkin (David and Charles, £2.85) will be useful but not for the dedicated scholar. In the same series is "The Collector's Book of Art Nouveau" (same author and publisher, price £2.75).

In the first part of the nineteenth century, was always quick to take advantage of the misfortunes of others. A contemporary wrote that he was

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Nottingham

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Department of Production Engineering
The candidate should be a graduate of a University or Polytechnic with a degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent. He should have a minimum of two years' experience in the design of mechanical components. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design of mechanical components and will be required to produce drawings of these components. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.

Further particulars and terms of appointment, returnable not later than December 13, 1971, to the Staff Appointments Office, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NCT 2RD, under ref. no. 141.

University of Southampton

Department of Physiology and Biochemistry

Applications are invited for a SENIOR LECTURERSHIP in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of physiology and biochemistry to students and will be required to conduct research in these subjects. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.

Further particulars and terms of appointment, returnable not later than December 13, 1971, to the Staff Appointments Office, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 4NH, under ref. no. 141.

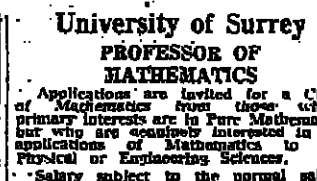


University of London

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The Chair of Marketing is a new post created by the University of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of marketing to students and will be required to conduct research in this subject. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.

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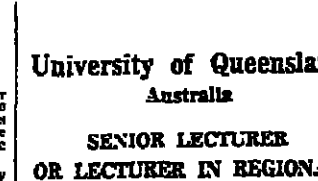


University of Surrey

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a Chair of Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of mathematics to students and will be required to conduct research in this subject. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.

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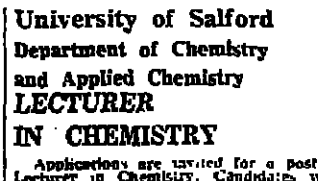


University of Queensland

SENIOR LECTURER

Department of Planning
The candidate should be a graduate of a University or Polytechnic with a degree in Planning or equivalent. He should have a minimum of two years' experience in the design of urban planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design of urban planning and will be required to produce drawings of these designs. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.

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University of Salford

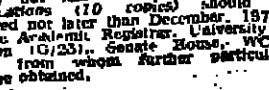
Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry

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Further particulars and terms of appointment, returnable not later than December 13, 1971, to the Staff Appointments Office, University of Salford, Salford, Salford, Salford, under ref. no. 141.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

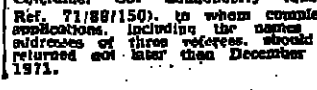
UNIVERSITIES



University of London

CHAIR OF MARKETING

The Chair of Marketing is a new post created by the University of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of marketing to students and will be required to conduct research in this subject. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.



University of Surrey

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

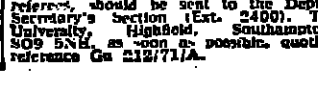
Applications are invited for a Chair of Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of mathematics to students and will be required to conduct research in this subject. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.



University of Queensland

SENIOR LECTURER

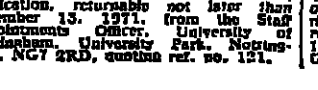
Department of Planning
The candidate should be a graduate of a University or Polytechnic with a degree in Planning or equivalent. He should have a minimum of two years' experience in the design of urban planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design of urban planning and will be required to produce drawings of these designs. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.



University of Salford

Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry

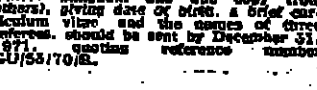
Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Chemistry. The candidate should be a graduate of a University or Polytechnic with a degree in Chemistry or equivalent. He should have a minimum of two years' experience in the design of chemical components. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design of chemical components and will be required to produce drawings of these components. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.



University of Nottingham

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Production Engineering
The candidate should be a graduate of a University or Polytechnic with a degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent. He should have a minimum of two years' experience in the design of mechanical components. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design of mechanical components and will be required to produce drawings of these components. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.



University of Southampton

Department of Physiology and Biochemistry

Applications are invited for a SENIOR LECTURERSHIP in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of physiology and biochemistry to students and will be required to conduct research in these subjects. The salary is £2,400 per annum plus a pension scheme.

Prescott tells of move from crime

Jack Prescott, one of the accused in the Angry Brigade trial at the Central Criminal Court, yesterday said how he changed from being a criminal after meeting Ian Purdie, another of the accused, in Albany House.

He was serving 5½ years for having a loaded gun in his house. "In my talks with Ian Purdie I saw there were alternative ways of living and effecting change," he told the jury.

He was using about eight grams of heroin a day and a gram of other drugs as well. Dr. Hawkins was costing him about £10 a day. He sold all he had, then broke into a house where he found a Walther automatic.

He was arrested buying drugs. "I had the gun in my pockets and I had everything from the house in my pockets. They took me to West End Central police station and told me turn out my pockets. I pulled out the gun. A policeman said, 'Oh he's got a gun. One dived under the table and another stayed up against the wall. I ran out of the room.'"

It was while he was serving that sentence that he met Mr. Purdie at Albany House on the Isle of Wight. "We liked each other and I had endless talks with him about everything, including politics."

"Among other things, being in prison is a time for reflection, self-examination, and re-examination and I was moving from an isolated position, accepting the role of criminal, and I came to realise it was a negative position, a negative form of refusal."

Mr. Prescott was asked about a phrase in a letter he had written to Miss Irene Jameson about burning cars at Cambridge University, but said he had no intention of doing this.

Irene Jameson had visited him on a number of occasions. They became fond of one another. When he left prison on parole on September 17, there was a suggestion of marriage, but they both decided against it.

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Worry 'unlikely to start ulcers'

WORRY and stress and strain are unlikely to cause ulcers, but may make the condition worse once it is developed, says Doctor Clifford Hawkins, in the Family Doctor booklet "You and your Guts."

"Although worry can upset the stomach, little evidence supports the idea that a duodenal ulcer is caused by the strain of modern living, for it occurs in anyone from business executive to farm labourer," he says.

A slight increase is found in those in responsible positions, says Dr. Hawkins, but adds that the group are more likely to have an X-ray so the condition is more likely to be diagnosed. "Nor does the 'ulcer personality'—someone with drive and ambition—always typify the ulcer patient."

"So worry and stress and

strain is unlikely to cause an ulcer, but it may make an ulcer worse once it has developed."

On the treatment of ulcers, Dr. Hawkins says that the patient must eat properly, especially those with a gastric ulcer. Mid-morning and mid-afternoon snacks and something last thing at night are advisable, he says.

If the patient's job makes this difficult, packaged food or a vacuum flask should be carried. He warns that obesity is a hazard of this way of life, "so that alkali tablets or powder between meals may be preferable to snacks."

Dr. Hawkins says "that wind or flatulence need not be a sign of indigestion. The wind that is brought up is nearly always all just air," he says. And on the subject of burp-

ing he says that although "many devotees consider it one of the most satisfying of human experiences," it should be stopped. "It may just be a nervous habit."

Indigestion itself is very often due to worry. Many people can be cured of it if a cause for worry can be found and removed, "but often the reason may lie hidden in the subconscious mind," he says.

Examination and X-rays may reassure the patient enough to cure him, and a normal diet should be taken. Otherwise food fads can develop and multiply and "some people may even become dietary invalids."

"Eat what the hell you like" was the advice given by one GP to a woman obsessed with what she ate, says Dr. Hawkins. "This wise counsel

could be proffered more often." He describes the abdomen as "the sounding board" of the emotions.

"Disorders of the guts are the commonest of all complaints and many sufferers dose themselves with tablets and medicines instead of consulting their doctors."

Dr. Hawkins dispels the notions of "acid stomachs" and indigestible foods. All stomachs produce acids, he says, and even if they produce more than needed they cause no symptom. Nor is discomfort after "acid" food and drink due to acidity, he says, "for substances like orange juice are less acid than gastric juice itself."

All foods are digested in the same way, and the digestive juices do not discriminate between tough steak and lightly done egg.

Earlier starts promised on motorways

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Better planning, and earlier starts on the development of trunk roads and motorways are promised by the Government in reply to criticisms made by the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1968-69.

The reply is rather late: the Estimates Committee has now become the Expenditure Committee, which says in a foreword to the Government's reply, published yesterday, that it makes no comment on the reply since the criticisms of the old Estimates Committee "would not necessarily have emerged from its own deliberations."

The Government, replying through the Secretaries for Scotland, the Environment, and Wales, says that it has for several years been specially concerned about the strategy of forward planning and the need to have enough schemes to start in spite of the varying time needed to prepare particular schemes.

"Preparation pools" now exist for England, Wales, and Scotland, to create reserve schemes against the possibility of unforeseen "slippage" in the programme. In England, the preparation and supervision of trunk road schemes costing more than £1 million has already been delegated to six road construction units, and Mr. Walker, Secretary for the Environment, has now decided to delegate to divisional road engineers similar responsibilities for the remaining trunk road and principal road schemes.

Maintenance work has been examined by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. A. H. Marshall which reported a year ago, and the committee's recommendations are now being considered by the three departments and the local authority associations.

The Estimates Committee asked for a review of road classification. The Government agrees that a review should be made — but in the context of local government reorganisation now before Parliament.

By the end of this year, 150 miles of motorway should have been built to "reduced" standards, and the Estimates Committee cited them when asking for a detailed study of the likely accident rate on roads built to the new standards.

The Government replies that the effect on safety of the new standards should be negligible, but adds that if, after two years' experience, the accident rate should show a significant difference, "a study could be mounted to ascertain the cause."

The Government says the installation of more than 1,000 miles of crash barriers on the central reserve of motorways should have been completed by 1975.

In answer to a demand from the Estimates Committee that an early decision be taken on lighting motorways, the Government replies that motorways have been, and still are, among the safest roads in the country by night and day. Higher priority has therefore been given to lighting all-purpose trunk roads.

But the Department of the Environment has already decided that urban motorways shall be lighted, and is considering in what circumstances the lighting of long sections of rural motorways, or the intersections on them, could be justified.

House of Commons Paper No. 18, Stationery Office, 13p.

Gaol for landlady 'wrong'

Mrs Susan Margaret Baker, the landlady who was sent to prison for defying a county court order not to harass tenants, asked the Court of Appeal yesterday to set aside the order. She claimed that the county court judge had exceeded his powers in sending her to prison for contempt.

Mrs Baker (28), who has three children, of Gloucester Terrace, Paddington, London, challenged an order of Judge Curtis of the County Court at Marylebone. She said the judge had exceeded his powers in sending her to prison for contempt.

On November 1 the Court of Appeal allowed Mrs Baker £500 bail pending yesterday's appeal. At the county court Mrs Baker had also been ordered to pay £2,637 damages to tenants of her house in Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.

Her counsel, Mr. Simon Goldblatt, told the appeal judges that seven tenants had been granted orders banning her from evicting or interfering with them. According to Judge Curtis, the acts they complained of intensified so much that they left. With the tenants no longer pursuing their claims for injunctions, he submitted that Judge Curtis had no power to send Mrs Baker to prison for breach.

Lord Justice Salmon said it seemed that the county court judge had accepted the tenants' evidence that Mrs Baker had "mounted a campaign to terrorise them so they would be forced to leave their homes."

Mr. Goldblatt said he was not challenging the findings of fact in the case. The appeal was concerned only with a question of law, he told Lord Justices Salmon, Edmund Davies and Stamp.

He would be submitting that affidavit evidence subsequently given by Mrs Baker suggested that the facts found against her were "nothing like as condemning as they appeared to be on the face of it."

The hearing continues today.

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Prisoner 'was meant to see secret papers'

By our Correspondent

A prison officer stole a confidential file on a prisoner and left it lying around so that the prisoner would read it, start trouble and be moved to another prison, a court at Wakefield was told yesterday.

The officer thought the prisoner had read the file and moved to a vendetta against him, said Mr. Maurice Shaffner, prosecuting.

The file set out the future plans for the prisoner. "The last person in the world one should show that document to is the man to whom it relates. It is a confidential matter concerning the Home Office prison department."

The prison officer, who has now resigned, James Douglas Hamilton, of Highfield Crescent, Overton, near Wakefield, was given a conditional discharge for two years for stealing the file. The prisoner, Frankie Fraser, is serving 15 years for his part in the Richardson tor-

ture case and five years for his part in the riots at Parkhurst prison. Hamilton admitted stealing the file at Wakefield prison on July 30.

Mr. Shaffner said that in prison emotions came into play rather more than in the outside world. "The two men had certain views one about the other," he said. "So far as Fraser was concerned, he regarded the accused as spiteful and vindictive. Mr. Hamilton, for his part, said he had had a hell of a time with Fraser. He said he had a personal vendetta against him ever since Fraser went to the prison and Fraser had even threatened to send someone round to his house."

Hamilton destroyed most of the stolen hospital file but left part of it where a prisoner might be likely to pick it up. It eventually reached Fraser, who handed it to a chief officer.

Hamilton said in a statement that Fraser had accused him of stealing property from him and went on: "I have been an absolute fool. I wanted Fraser to start trouble and get moved from Wakefield. Approximately 12 months ago Fraser arrived here and he singled me out as a person to get at. This man has made threats of violence to me and said his friends would visit my home. He has shouted obscene remarks and hissed at me."

"I have made many appeals to the chief officer to help me in this situation but I regret to say he tended to favour the prisoner by telling him of my complaints."

Mr. Keith Hill, for Hamilton, said the officer had felt unwell for two years before the offence. "Hamilton was a walking nervous breakdown at the time. He seemed to get no sympathy from the authorities."

Woman libelled in circular

Mohini Nayyar, a judge's sister, who was called a prostitute by an Indian telephone engineer, was the victim of a "judicial libel," a High Court judge said yesterday.

Mrs Nayyar, of Dowry Road, London, had £500 damages and costs against Mr. Suresh K. Gupta, of Goldsbrough Road, South Lambeth, London.

Mr. Gupta made the allegation in a letter circulated among the Indian community in London. He said he did it "for revenge" because Mrs Nayyar, a social welfare worker, had made remarks at a meeting about the plight of wives separated from their husbands. He claimed that this identified him and reflected on his character, but Mrs Nayyar denied that her remarks could be construed in that way.

Mr. Commissioner Stock, QC, said Mr. Gupta had alleged in his letter that Mrs Nayyar had been "a famous prostitute" in a New Delhi club. Mrs Nayyar, a member of a distinguished Indian family, had been to the club several times as a guest.

Most people, the judge said, would disregard the allegation as something obviously untrue. But in the case of those who knew her less well, the adage "there's no smoke without fire" may have left some mark.

Mr. Christopher Oddie, for Mrs Nayyar, told the judge: "To make this suggestion of an Indian lady is, if possible, more opprobrious than to make it of a European lady." The judge commented: "Let's not be parochial about it. Lots of English women would not like to be called prostitutes."

Mr. Gupta said he was told that Mrs Nayyar had made a personal attack on him at a meeting. "I was so upset," he said, "that I composed a letter to distribute among the people who had been at the meeting when she attacked me," he said. "I had to do something to shut her up." He now regretted writing the letter.

After the case, Mr. Gupta, who had repeatedly stressed that he was "a poor man" during the hearing, had a brief conversation with Mrs Nayyar. She said to him: "I'm sorry for you, and I'm sorry for myself."

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Man stole ½ ton of gelignite

John Smart (35), a decorator, was asked by a man in a public house to do a small job, which he thought would mean stealing a few tools and a little explosive. But the job with four other men—the prosecution said at Berkshire Assizes yesterday—turned out a lot bigger than he thought: it involved the theft of enough gelignite to blow open 13,000 safes.

Mr. Smart, of Palmer Park Avenue, Reading, pleaded guilty to stealing 810lb of gelignite, 2,060 detonators, and 200ft of safety fuse from the licensed store of Mr. William Hatt at Fox Coving Farm, Goring Heath, Oxfordshire, in August. He also admitted unlawful possession of the same material, but the prosecution accepted his plea of not guilty to taking a Ford van without consent.

Detective-Superintendent Philip Fairweather said: "Smart took the place at the last moment of another man who had fallen out. He was definitely not the brains behind it: he was a small fish in a big league."

Mr. Smart said a car crash had put him out of work for three months. When he was asked to do the job, he was short of money. He was given a two-year prison sentence, suspended for three years.

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New PPS

Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, has appointed Mr. Adam Butler, Conservative MP for Bosworth and son of Lord Butler, as his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Arsonist 'shopped' by tax form

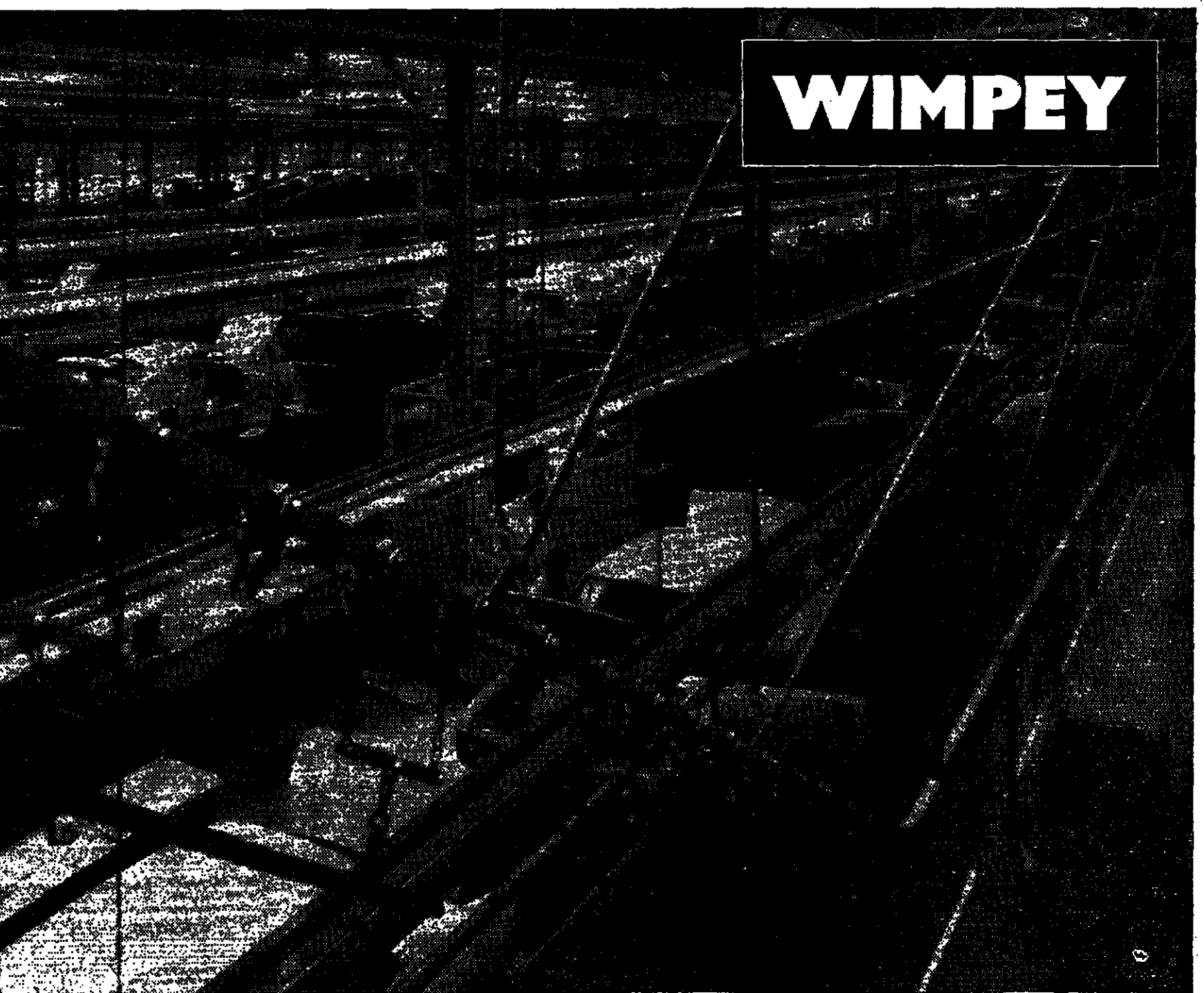
A hotel fire raiser who was betrayed by a tax form was found guilty on five counts of arson at Nottinghamshire Assizes yesterday. Keith Bird (24), of Walk Mill Drive, Hucknall, Nottingham, had pleaded not guilty. Sentence was postponed for a psychiatric report.

Mr. Ian McLaren, prosecuting, had earlier alleged that Mr. Bird had caused fires in five buildings. He was arrested after detectives found a tax form

bearing his name in a fired store room at the Bridgford Hotel, Nottingham.

Mr. Bird was said to have been responsible for a £900 fire at the Clarendon Court Hotel, Maida Vale, London, a £100 fire at the Bridgford Hotel, and three fires causing £1,000 damage at Pools Tools, Nottingham, where he was employed.

He said he had nothing to do with starting any fires and that he was at the scene of each one merely by chance.



WIMPEY

The complex work of the whole British Leyland South Side Development at Cowley, geared to the production of the highly successful Marina range... this was entrusted to Wimpey.

PARLIAMENT

Maudling's tough line on violence

Mr Reginald Maudling, Home Secretary, told MPs: "I would like to see tougher sentences on violent criminals, and would like to see other criminals dealt with in other ways than in prison."

He was moving the second reading of the Criminal Justice Bill, which increases the maximum penalty for possessing firearms with intent to endanger life, or using firearms to resist arrest, from 14 years to life imprisonment.

An important innovation in the criminal law is the proposal for community service as an alternative to short prison sentences. For the first time the concept of criminal bankruptcy is proposed as part of the penal system.

Provisions include power for the courts to make criminals pay compensation to their victims and for a limited scheme of criminal bankruptcy. The latter proposal is aimed at the major criminals and their "profits."

Other proposed changes include medical treatment centres for drunks and disqualification from driving of criminals who use cars to commit serious offences.

Mr Maudling said the number of crimes of violence had been rising at an alarming rate. "This has meant an enormous increase in the prison population, which was now something like four times the size it was before the war. This had led to 'very grave' overcrowding, which made the job of the prison service much more difficult and diminished the chances of rehabilitation of offenders."

There was sometimes a tendency to advocate putting pressure on the courts in connection with penalties. This was "quite wrong" — independence of the courts was fundamental to our constitution.

MPs cheered when Mr Maudling declared he would like to see tougher sentences on violent criminals — including drug pedlars "because I regard peddling as violence against the human spirit."

The breakdown of family and religious discipline were factors in crime among the young. "The appropriate new disciplines have not yet been found to take their place."

On prisons, he said: "I believe the prison regime should be hard and simple but it should not be deliberately harsh. Deprivation of liberty, particularly in the conditions existing inevitably in some of our prisons at the present moment, is a very serious punishment indeed."

Mr Maudling said community service instead of a prison sentence would be voluntary. The art of service the Government had in mind could be divided into two categories. "There could be practical work which did not involve relationships with other people, such as clearing houses for deprived milles and working in hospital gardens. The second category would involve working with the elderly or the handicapped."

"Obviously we will have to choose with some care the individual who is sent for this type work." He recognised that "jections were sometimes used about genuine voluntary workers working side by side with convicted people. 'We do it ourselves, feel any difficulty will arise here.'"

Probation and bail hotels are an "excellent" way of coping people out of prison. Up to now they have necessarily been on a voluntary basis because the Government has not had power to finance experiments of this kind.

The day training centres are another new idea. A number of people were persistent offenders because they did not cope with the communities of modern-day life. These centres will help them cope in one way or another."

Mr Maudling said he did not intend habitual drunks to be just kept up in jail. The police are to be authorised to take a person to a treatment centre instead of arresting and charging them. This, again, would be voluntary.

He thought criticism of the old system was misguided. Over 7,000 prisoners passed only about 6 per cent of their lives in prison. Only half of these, however, had committed serious offences.

He went on: "A very large portion of these new ideas end upon the work of the probation service. We have to be quite clear we intend to do this."

There were 3,400 whole-time officers in the probation service at the end of 1970 and it was expected this should be increased to 4,500 by the end of 1975.

It had been agreed that an officer should be held into the five pay of the service compared with other forms of social service. He announced that Professor John Butterworth, vice-chancellor of Warwick University, had agreed to undertake an inquiry.

Mr James Callaghan, for the Opposition, said the 40,000 prisoners now in prison constituted a "very high" number. Offenders were remaining in prison for longer periods. This change had come at a time when there was considerable doubt about the value of imprisonment as a deterrent and its use as a method of reform, rehabilitation, or even as a punishment.

Mr Edward Lyons (Lab., Bradford E) said there were

three to a cell — 14,000 — militated against some of the reforms the Home Secretary wished to introduce.

The country had been warned that unless it was careful there would be a larger increase in the prison population than had been forecast a few years ago. "We do face a serious situation."

He had never thought there was some magic formula which would solve this problem overnight and the Bill did not hold this view. "Step by step is its motto. It is a modest Bill."

Nevertheless it was a puzzling Bill. Apart from the main thrust there were some miscellaneous clauses which were unrelated to any central theme.

"It is well known by Ministers and ex-Ministers that there is an accumulation of proposals piled up in departmental cupboards waiting for a legislative opportunity to take them out, blow the dust off, and incorporate them on the flag end of the Bill."

"But I am puzzled this time, for the flag end appears to be the substantial end of the Bill, as though Ministers were raking around for something to say."

The puzzle is to find the imprint of the new Conservative administration on this Bill apart from one or two cosmetic proposals. It probably is a good thing that criminal justice legislation should not become the creature of the Conservative Party. But this is not what we were promised."

Eighteen months ago it was understood that the present Attorney-General (Sir Peter Rawlinson) had been given the task of legislating against trespass by demonstrators. The suggestion had been that it should be made a criminal offence. The Conservatives had been going to propose new laws to deal with conspiracy by demonstrators who used violence after entering into a demonstration. Conservative philosophy on the subject of lawlessness was to challenge much of the post-war conventional wisdom.

"It was to be the voice of the Old Testament instead of the language of Freud. They said this issue was to be a plank out of the heart of Torydom."

It has also been said that Conservative strategists had been deeply impressed by the apparent electoral benefits of President Nixon's law and order campaign in the 1968 presidential election.

It was noted that crime in America increased after President Nixon's election just as it had here after the election of "this" hearts-of-oak Government."

In the election here there had been attempts to capitalise on current concern about the subject and "attempts to stir the pot by Tory propagandists" to secure votes.

"Now the election is over and here is the Bill which contains nothing of the Conservative Party's thinking in five years."

"Perhaps we should congratulate the Home Secretary in not believing his own party's pre-election propaganda."

"When I reflect on the attacks which were made on the Labour Party — and this was made a party political issue before the election — although there is joy in heaven over one sinner who repents, nevertheless it is a pretty squalid example of trying to get people's votes by preying on people's fears and then failing to carry it through legislation."

Mr Callaghan said there was nothing in the Bill anyone could quarrel with and there would be no division on the second reading. He welcomed the provisions. He believed they could be of value in the punishment and treatment of the offender. The clauses on community service were particularly valuable and provided a new type of non-custodial penalty.

He said the prison service ought to be involved in the community service scheme. Local authorities should not be expected to pay 50 per cent of the cost. He thought 75 per cent would be nearer the sort of figure the Government ought to offer, although he would approve of the State paying almost the whole cost.

The Bill had nothing to say about the fundamental causes of crime or about the treatment of the hardened criminal. But it was known that 50 per cent of men sentenced to prison for a period of 18 months or longer were reconvicted within two years of their release. Of young men released from Borstal institutions, 30 to 84 per cent were reconvicted within three years.

"It is this which I find of more concern to me than anything else. This is what we ought to be directing our minds towards."

It was an open question whether the sentences of the courts had less impact on the future behaviour of the criminal than the criminal's own past record.

"I do hanker for an inquiry into the purpose and role of punishment and to what extent it can be integrated elsewhere."

"Essentially if this Bill, in its very modest form, is to succeed, there must be more resources and more manpower devoted to probation, or even as a supplement."

Mr Edward Lyons (Lab., Bradford E) said there were

Free days at museums rejected

Lord Strabolgi, for the Opposition, said Labour peers would not vote against the second reading of the Museums and Galleries Bill. "This is a mean and contemptible little Bill which seeks to evade the major issue," he said. "We should have thought more of the Government if it had set out a charges scheme in detail so that it could have been subjected to full examination."

However, I shall not ask my colleagues to divide on this Bill. There are compelling reasons why we should not. I realise the Bill is starting its Parliamentary passage in this House, and here we exercise restraint about Government bills. It is traditional that we do not oppose Government bills which have passed the Commons. The Bill has not, but it has emanated from the elected Government and voting it down would be basically the same as voting against any Bill already passed in the Commons.

The Opposition would seek to amend the Bill in committee. It gives four museums — the British Museum, the British Museum (Natural History), the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and the National Galleries of Scotland — power to charge for entrance.

Lord Eccles Minister for the Arts, moving the second reading, said there were solid reasons for believing the introduction of admission charges would be to the advantage of museums and galleries. The choice was between no charges with inadequate expansion and modest charges with expansion both in London and the provinces.

Collections in the Scottish museums were given on the understanding that they would be free to the public, at least on certain days. In England the Education Secretary had the power to vary trusts when changed circumstances justified such action. This power did not extend to Scotland. Provision was therefore being made for the Government to revoke any contracts or trust deeds which were, in the opinion of the Minister, "inconsistent" with the making of admission charges.

Lord Eccles said no one expected seats at the Coliseum or the Festival Hall to be free and no one expected to go round Hampton Court or the Tower of London for nothing.

If the museum visitor were charged the same proportion of costs which the subsidised theatres, concerts, and opera obtained from their public, the museum entrance charge would have to be about 50p.

Lord Eccles said admission charges to special exhibitions had been rising steadily. He hoped that when the system of charging was well established, consideration would be given to including entrance to special exhibitions in the charge at the main doors of the museum.

Those who were so certain that charging was wrong in principle had to explain why they had never objected to charges at other publicly owned properties and museums.

It was claimed that charging would keep away a large number of visitors — but in fact the evidence was rather the other way.

The suggestion of one free day a week at museums had been rejected with regret. "In a few years, when we have the results to look at, the case for free days and other variations can be examined." But at present, on account of overcrowding and security, there could not be any prospect of a free day at weekends.

Lord Strabolgi said it was tragic that the fine tradition established in 1753 that there should be free access at all times to the "greatest museum in the world," the British Museum, should now be ended.

Old age pensioners should be admitted free to museums, especially if they were in receipt of supplementary benefits. He accepted that pre-arranged parties of school children would be admitted free. But the individualistic and sensitive child, who benefited most from a museum visit, would be happier making a visit alone rather than as part of a school crocodile.

Lord Perth (C), who said he was speaking in a personal capacity and not as a member of the council of the Victoria and Albert Museum, said his first reaction to the Government's proposal was one of dismay. But if the Bill meant better museums and more certainty that treasures would remain here, he welcomed it.

Lord Bethel asked if school children could get a letter from a teacher which would enable them to get into a gallery free.

Lord Eccles replied: "Yes, of course, that will be allowed."

Lord Robbins, a trustee of the National Gallery, said: "I greatly regret what we are being compelled to do today. For the majority of gallery users the charges would not be a tremendous financial burden. However, I chiefly regret the disappearance of a freedom of which we were proud — a freedom which was enjoyed by visitors to galleries abroad. That is the freedom of all citizens, dustmen to dukes, to enjoy together the delights of a great spiritual heritage given or bequeathed chiefly by private donors."

He claimed that the trustees of the National Gallery had not been consulted about the proposed charges. "We have to capitulate. We get our money from the Government and because we think there are even more important things at stake on which we have to protect the interests of the public, we have submitted."

Lord Trevelyan, chairman of the British Museum trustees, said he did not see any important principles involved either way. "It is questionable, to say the least, whether it is worth collecting this money because of the emotions aroused among some very well known people, and because of the inevitable clutter and complications which will arise if this impost is imposed."

The British Museum trustees "must decide the question in accordance with their views about the balance of advantage to the museum's visitors, scholars, and the general public."

Lord George-Brown (Lab) said there were millions of young people wandering about, not knowing where to go. When he was young he had gone into a museum, but if he had had to go from Blackfriars to the National Gallery and then pay, he would not have done so.

"By the time Viscount Eccles has accommodated all the cases for exemption, what is left? Just the barrier to the boy who might wander in and this, surely, is the worst thing of all. It is just possible that some one wanders into our museums and their quality of life is changed. You cannot put a price tag on that."

He felt the way he had when the Labour Government decided to postpone the raising

of the school leaving age. "The House, like the Labour Cabinet, is full of people who had had all the advantages. I do not like people who had been in grammar schools and universities deciding that kids who could not have them, I should have resigned, but I did not."

Lady Lee, for the Opposition, asked Lord Eccles: "What pleasure does it give you as well-to-do man to deliberate on the embarrassment of what these charges are — just an embarrassment?"

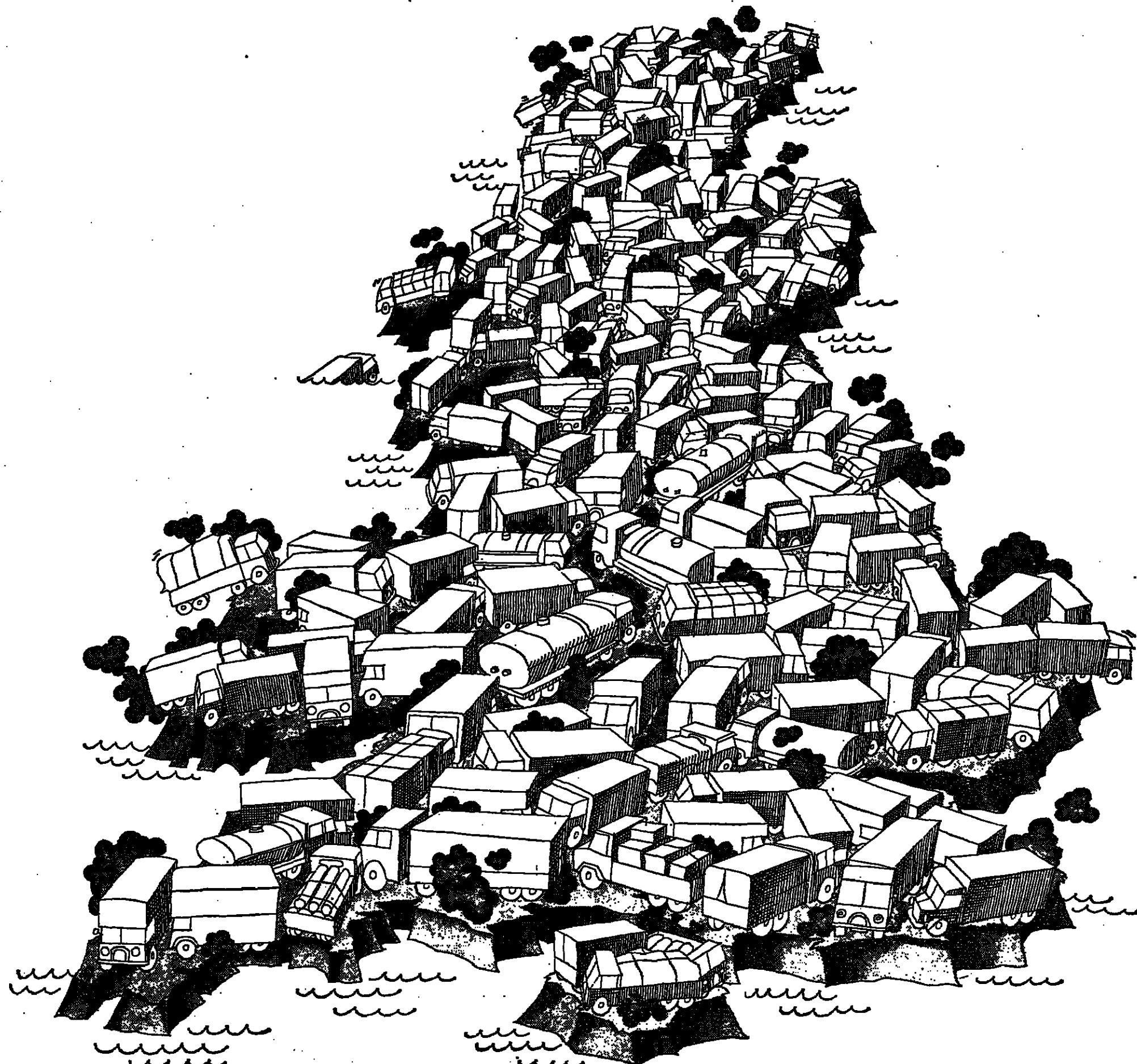
Replying to the debate, Lord Eccles said: "We think would be best to start the scheme off at 10p only for most of the year. If our calculations are right about attendances we shall get just the million pounds target which we have set."

The country was now told that children up to 15 years of age had £125 millions a year of spending, of which they spent 22 millions on sweets. Last year, £190 millions was spent by parents on toys. I think it would be wrong to imagine that children today have the very small amount, or no pocket money per week, that my generation had."

"I am rather in favour of having a free day, if at all, in the dead of winter because, if one looks at the graph of attendances between, say, Christmas and the middle of January, or the end of January, the attendances fall right off."

However, allowing free days would mean a loss of at least one fifth of the estimated £1 million revenue and he could not allow that and still keep the basic charge of 10p.

The Bill was given an unopposed second reading.



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moving with the times



BIG SPENDER

Hugh Hebert reports on the change in direction by one of the key writers of the thirties

IT IS DIFFICULT to think of him, impossible to address him as "Professor" Spender. The title sits a bit uncomfortably on the white head, the unblinking features as little as it did the antic creases of the Auden visage. But professor he is, chaired last year at University College, London, after nodding in during the sixties at Berkeley and Connecticut, and Northwestern, Illinois. And as if to prove that he is also a poet, he has just brought out his first collection of new poems for 18 years: "The Generous Days," a mere 44 pages, but declaration nevertheless that he remains in the business of the mighty pen.

Stephen Spender and Wystan Auden crossed words on the very topic last month—all a friendly sparring match, of course, on a platform, in a good ICA cause. Poets, said Spender, could change and affect the world. The world, said Auden, would have been much the same if Shakespeare, Goethe and Dante had never lived. Which, as Spender says now in the cooler confines of his house, is unknowable and anyway seems extremely improbable, since some quite unfortunate things have been fathered by such men, as Italian nationalism sprang partly out of Dante. "It would be better," he says, "if Auden said that a poet can't have any direct effect and may even have very unfortunate effects—but to say that poetry doesn't affect society in some way is to compartmentalise too much—to divide everything into compartments and say that politics only influence politics, philosophy can't influence anything except philosophy, and poetry nothing except poetry. And I think it's just not true of life."

Yet he accepts the limitations of writing poetry about things that need to be changed. He does not, he says, think of himself—when he sits down to write a poem—as having a political influence at all. And in the words, a fragment of the thirties legend dissolves.

Auden, Spender, Day Lewis—weren't they the men who brought dirty words like factory and pylon into poetry? Weren't they the men who went to meet war half way, in darkening Germany, in Spain, rattling Europe's chains to wake us up?

In his autobiography, "World within World," Spender drew the distinction between Auden, who approached his scene into intellectual patterns; Day Lewis, who sharpened and updated the mode of poetry he had inherited; and himself: "I was an autobiographer restlessly searching for forms in which

to express the stages of my development." Less a trio, more three soloists singing by chance in harmony: partly because they all marked a break from the concerns of the twenties, began from a reaction to the specific ills of their day, the slump and approaching war; partly because Auden influenced the subject matter of Day Lewis, the tone and imagery of Spender.

Once, when they were both at Oxford, Spender was pleased by some complimentary remark about his work, and asked why Auden thought his poems were any good. "Because," said Auden, "you are so infinitely capable of being humiliated. Art is born of humiliation."

Spender says that was a very profound remark. "I think that art certainly comes out of some kind of ultimate balancing between total doubt about oneself and total belief in oneself." That sense of the tightrope walk, of the thin certainty spanning the void, is there often in his poems, and in his conversation, his diffidence about what he has written and wants to write, about his professional duties.

We talked in the square St John's Wood house where he lives with his second wife, Natasha; a Bomberg over the fireplace, Moore drawings flanking it, and four small Moore bronzes on the mantelpiece—he has known the sculptor for thirty years. One of the most certain statements he makes is that "socialism in a most punitive form ought to happen. I mean punitive to me personally, because it would hit the standard of living of people I know, and myself—there ought to be more social equality."

But his main political interest at the moment has nothing to do with parties—it is Writers and Scholars International, an organisation to publicise writers whose work is suppressed for political reasons round the world. And the poems in his new book are personal, elegiac, not crusading—a

carry-over from that autobiographical search. Some of them were begun 25 years ago, set aside, picked up and finished. For he has total recall, he says, of that kind of thing: he can remember when he sees an unfinished poem in a notebook just what he felt, what he was trying to say.

He has written that the quality of a poet's memory and the way he uses it is what chiefly distinguishes him from other poets. Auden's, he says, is very mental, retaining everything he's read, rejecting the personal happening; his own, quite different, providing the emotional continuity that enables him to return to and complete those cold-stored lines. He remembers too, from Oxford days, the impression Auden's early verse made on him:

"He seemed immensely clever, but his poems seemed mysterious, obscure, extremely memorable. Even as an undergraduate he was writing lines like 'An evening like a coloured photograph / a music stifled across the waters.' This seemed to come out of a very mysterious world really. Or from prewar Berlin, a disgusted report by Isherwood to him: 'Do you know what that bitch Sally Bowles said to me last night? 'Perhaps, one day, Christopher darling, you will write something really great, like Noël Coward.'"

But for Spender, it is not merely the quality of the memory that stakes out a poet's pitch. "Poetry doesn't just state an experience, or a philosophy," he says, "it somehow communicates the quality of existence of the person who's writing it. In an old-fashioned and Romantic way I think that poetry is the poet, really, and what I mean by that is that roughly speaking when you look at a colour, yellow, say, like that wall, you see yellow."

And yet everyone, owing to his own sensory perception, and owing to some quality of his whole personal history, sees something slightly dif-

ferent. And to me that slight difference is what I would call the quality of a personal existence. That is what I really think one is trying to communicate in poetry and one is always trying to develop this existence. I think that a poem in addition to saying something, is the poet who writes it in his most unique and separate being. And if one feels that, one feels very ashamed to neglect this, to do other things than write poetry because one feels that this 'inness' is the thing that one has been sent into life for really. And that if one is dead and buried without having fulfilled that quality of one's own being then one's just wasted oneself I think."

He sees now the possibility of writing about other things than himself. Two years ago when he was teaching at Connecticut he made himself write a diary in poetry fragments and jottings swiftly done without worrying about whether they were really poems, whether they had "an interior life." Among them was a report of what one art student told him about his feelings on painting and the poetry he was trying to write. This report is now the last poem in his new volume, and Spender is pleased with it, because it is a break with the autobiographer's concern: it enters the mind of another, and opens possibilities for the longer poems and larger themes he now wants to write.

Spender is 62, and thinks of "The Generous Days" as a restarting, of "Art Student" as the signpost. The student says art is finished; there's only thing left—to go to the slaughterhouse and fetch some bleeding entrails and put them in the college exhibition:

The point is they'll produce some slight sensation—Shock, indignation, admiration. He believes. Some student will stand looking at them For hours on end and find them beautiful Just as he finds any light outside a gallery. On a junk heap of automobiles, for instance, More beautiful than sunsets framed inside. That's all we can do now—send people back To the real thing—the stinking corpse.

Spender doesn't sympathise with that last dismissive sentiment. But he thinks it may be true all the same.

"The Generous Days" is published by Faber and Faber; £1.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Little variety

THE ANNUAL evening of Royal Variety is not, of course, a television event—you only had to see the cameras totally failing to deal with the half a dozen clowns falling over a box to recognise that. Still, even Sunday's three-hour ITV version of the annual charity charade is more de critical combat the connections between the people who put on that show and the people who run large parts of television is so close that its implications last the whole year through. (When London Weekend was having its trouble one pundit actually diagnosed "not enough showbiz experience"). So all I would like to point out is that if you think the regal auction gets worse year by year, may be you haven't noticed how much truer that is of television's own variety programmes.

The Variety Show as such seems to have gone in favour of single vehicles no more varied than their stars. This rigorous narrowing of scope has resulted in, among other things, almost total lack of fertilisation. Such people in the popular musical world who are trying to push onwards do not get a look in. What we are programmed like Saturday's "Top Twenty Special" for which five musical arrangers combine to make the work of Mungo Jerry, Blue Mink, Richard Harris, and various other worthies all sound more like that old Black and White Minstrel Show "musical than the real thing."

Doesn't anyone in television want to demonstrate that the medium is capable of better popular shows than the annual trapeze through those old songs and old faces. Or the weekly trainees now showing on BBC 2, "Comedy Tonight."

THE PLACE

Nicholas de Jongh

OZ

THE OZ trial was and is important. It showed again that the British judiciary is prepared to send people to prison for printing serious minority beliefs. The Lord Chief Justice in the Appeal Court made no distinction between hard core pornographers who market filthy pictures for gain and those who publish views which shock and disgust, whose obscenity lies in the eye of the beholder. The trial revealed again that no proof of anyone having been depraved and corrupted need be shown; that expert medical and psychiatric witnesses need not be heeded; that in future such experts will not be allowed to say whether they think an article obscene. The OZ Appeal was upheld only on the grounds of Judge Argyle's misdirection to the jury.

The significance of the trial is not therefore dead to us. Now reverberations abound. All praise to the Royal Shakespeare Company actors for appearing in the first of three dramatised readings of the case. They are taken from court transcripts and have been cleverly arranged by David Illingworth and Geoff Robertson.

The Judge's summing up is interspersed with cross-examination of select witnesses. What survives, and I was in court on a number of occasions, is the unimpeachable and occasional circus which constituted the trial: those long disputations over the male organ, indecent when seen on the human body, obscene when imposed on Rupert Bear: the division which yawned between the attitude of prosecution and defence.

Sebastian Shaw as Judge Argyle, though supplying little of the man's dangerous courtesy and chilling presence, steals the show with a gorgeous display of boredom, hauteur and grand theatrical outrage, and there are similar excellences from John Kane and Glynnis Lewis in a repertoire of roles. But Buzz Goodbody's trial director to caricature the pace and style of the court room. Thus Julian Glover's thundering and gabbling prosecution counsel is absurd. Yet the whole is an enthralling living presentation of how we operate in a society. The condemnation lies in this action.

RECORDS

Edward Greenfield

Club issues

OVER THE PAST few years some of the most valuable and imaginative reissues have come from World Record Club, including superb transfers of Elgar's own recordings. It is sad news that the Club's policy is changing, and in future it will concentrate on pecked aged sets of "middle-of-the-road" material, whatever that means. But the old policy goes down with a bang on a splendid final batch of reissues, including Sir Thomas Beecham's unique account of *Mozart's* (WERC SH 153-60) and two more of Elgar's works conducted by the composer, the "Enigma" Variations and the Symphonic Study, "Falstaff" (SH 162).

At only £1.25 per disc such reissues make excellent sense, and I am glad to say that the change of policy is no reflection of financial failure. All the old issues will stay available as long as stocks last. They include Elgar conducting both his symphonies, Vaughan Williams conducting his Fourth Symphony, Beecham conducting Sibelius's Fourth, Gligo singing in complete opera sets, not to mention a whole range of more modern stereo issues at just under £1.50. Some of Karajan's finest recordings are listed for example, his superb "Coni fan Tutta" with Schwarzkopf, his Vienna Missa Solennis also with Schwarzkopf and his Berlin account of Bruckner's Eighth

Symphony, still sounding very ample. Another fine performance listed is Strauss's "Capriccio" with Schwarzkopf and Fischer-Dieskau.

It would be as well not to rely on stocks lasting very long, and certainly the latest two reissues should be snapped up by anyone interested in Beecham's performance. Beecham's "Faust" was the first opera recording that Walter Legge supervised, and even now there has never been a cast assembled for a recording of the opera quite to match it. Ern Berger makes an appealing rather than a fearsome Queen of Night and Heide Roswaenge has his moments of forced tone, but under Beecham's direction the stylistic consistency (a little romantic by today's standards) and the sparkle make for magical results. Incomparably fine is Gerhard Hüsch's Papageno.

Elgar's own account of "Enigma" recorded in Queen's Hall in 1926, is controversial in its flagrant disregard of many markings, but the emotional surge at the end when the organ enters has never been equalled. It is interesting to note that between 1919 and 1932, when "Falstaff" was recorded, orchestral style had developed towards eliminating the fashionable portamento in string playing. "Enigma" is also given a superb performance, and the transfers by engineer, Anthony Griffith, are astonishingly vivid. Griffith is now working for the parent company, EMI, where very soon will be issuing another record conducted by Elgar, this time of various trifles.

Sir Adrian Boult surprisingly enough has not been represented in recent catalogues with a recording of "Enigma," and his new one with London Symphony Orchestra, opus 36, recorded, now makes an easy choice, though the coupling of Vaughan Williams trifles ("Greenleaves" Folk Song Suite) is not in its favour (HMV ASD 2750). Boult's character, usually far more faithful to the score than either Elgar himself or for that matter Barbirolli on closest rival version (HMV).

Where Elgar's expressive freedom conducting his music led to urtic accelerandos, Barbirolli's Elgarian pressiveness is based on the rails. In the symphonies that tend to strain the feeling of heaven length, but even so it is good that he has now reassured Barbirolli's account of both the Elgar symphonies in the convenient format—No. 1 with the three movements on one disc, No. 2 to allow the important transition between scherzo and Adagio to proceed uninterrupted (HMV ASD 2748); No. 3 transferred on to two discs merely instead of the original three (HMV ASD 2749).

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Nureyev

MONICA MASON and Nureyev for the first time at Covent Garden take the lead roles in "Field Figures," Tetley's nearly year-old ballet, still pretty tough for the audience to take, set skilfully between the dory, teasingly animated Wedgwood of Balanchine, serenade (perfunctorily done) as Ashton's "Enigma" which charms like a novel by E. M. Forster.

"Figures" is set to music which once made me feel—"well, ballet, Stockhausen is much more fun than Stockhausen without ballet." It cracks, blips, and skips all over quite a good if overlong and climactic background for one of the mysterious rites which look at first like very private therapy with an osteopath and go on to tapdances, bicycles made a two, and a general suggestion of medium trying on human clothes for the first time and knowing which limb to put in an armhole. It exerts its spell; looks rather strident; and is finely danced or writhed (would I dare say, he nearer the mark) Nureyev has some wonderful panther pounces, Miss Mason plays a game with the concentration of absolute authority, impervious to impertinence of criticism, that Susan Lenglen brought to lawn tennis, expected to find 40 minutes of it strain, but was held, though not quite as uncomfortably as some of the principals on stage.

QEH

Philip Hope-Wallace

Nicolai Gedda

IF "SONGS OF THE NORTH," the recital's name, suggested that we were to hear Bonny Dundee and all that were in for a disappointment (the only one of the evening, if any). The fine Swedish tenor, Nicolai Gedda, meant by such songs, those rough, which might have been heard in Petersburg salon after supper and before the Revolution. Monksorovsky "The Star," with ravishing pianissimo head tone, or Tchaikovsky's tiny masterpiece "During the Ball" where again a lazy little walk the singer is smiling with the thought "Can this be love Yes, I think so."

The last, I have the temerity to say really needs not so much art, "do itself," so to say, in a more direct fashion: likewise "Shade Too slow," was the start of Grieg's "Too Dream But how that latter song and Sibelius' "Black Roses" can catch an audience when artfully calculated, not bawling from the start but brought up in perfect dramatic timing to its climax. For nothing is Mr Gedda about the artist in the dramatic tenor echelon known to us today.

Geoffrey Parsons accompanied, making things in this kind of melodic: most popular of Grieg songs, say being "backneyed" of course. Because they are masterpieces in their minimalist kind. Mr Gedda sings them with a re-understanding of how they need mounting. From Grieg's "Doubt" right down to the gipsy's song from Rimsky's neglected opera "Alek" (as an encore) with its final fortissimo we were dealt songs made memorable by the way they were being sung—not on their own. This is an art enough today: commoner when a singer would make a poem of a text, what one carried away with the delight of a tenor and a robust one too, who could sing notes with an almost ghostly quietness. Enormous enthusiasm from a No. 1 (largely) audience.

THE BEDSIDE GUARDIAN 20, edited by W. L. Webb, with an introduction by Richard Crossman, is published by Collins at £1.75.

I FIND IT a happy coincidence to be asked to review the twentieth edition of the Bedside Guardian. The contents of the book dovetail perfectly with the year of my life which I spent in London, a very happy time indeed.

It must first be said in defence of the editor that when he handed me this assignment he had no idea what I felt about his newspaper. It happens, however, that I am an unabashed fan of the Guardian. I have felt very strongly that for the past twenty years, the rôle of the newspaper in the communications spectrum has changed quite drastically. With television and television news playing an increasingly important rôle in our lives, the newspaper of today must be willing to devote its talents to a deeper exploration of the issues of the day than is possible within the restricted format of the visual media. Both the BBC and ITV do a better job of exploring world problems than does American television, but the important task of background and detail still belongs to the newspapers.

The daily British press and much of the American press is sadly lacking in this regard. I found the "Times" with its worldwide reputation disappointing. I admire the "Telegraph" because it attempts to be a complete newspaper, a newspaper of record. The Guardian, on the other hand, is a newspaper of opinion. It has a point of view and it is not afraid to express it, and while one may not always agree with it, one must admire it.

Thus a bedside "Times" or a bedside "Telegraph" would probably not be much of an addition to the literature. The Bedside Guardian definitely is.

In Washington DC, we have the terrible habit of reading a book from the back forward. You look up the index and see if the author has anything to say about you, check the references, and then read the book in the normal manner. I did the same thing with the Bedside Guardian, not looking for personal references, but rather looking for articles written by three Guardian writers whose work I came to admire during my 10 years as press secretary to the President of the United States: Alistair Cooke, Bella Fleck, and Richard Scott. Unfortunately, Miss Pick was not to be found. It is hard to believe that one of her most informative articles about Britain's struggle to get into the Common Market would not find its way into an anthology of this important year.



BEDSIDE GUARDIAN

Pierre Salinger reviews the twentieth edition

On the other hand, both Cooke and Scott are represented by fine articles. Cooke's reputation has not been made as a sports writer, but his review of the Mohammad Ali-Joe Frazier battle is a masterpiece of pugilistic reporting. As an unabashed Ali supporter, I winced a little at the savagery of Cooke's delight in his defeat.

Richard Scott's article, "Body Count," tells a lot about the tragedy of the Vietnam war. The desire of the American command in Saigon to inflate the numbers of enemy killed is one essential in the developing lack of

credibility of the American Government with its own people. A University of Michigan study, published several weeks ago, showed that only 37 per cent of the American people had "great trust" in their Government. This lack of confidence has developed from among other things, body counts, the Pentagon Papers, and the continuing desire to make Americans believe that the war in Vietnam is something other than it really is.

I suppose if I have a favourite article in the book, it is Jill Tweedie's "Vigilante Almanac." It is all brought

home there, the monstrous problems we have, the pretences we build to make it appear they belong to someone else. We are grinded on the individual, making our planet unlivable, allowing the Government to intrude more and more into our lives, and through it all we have arrived at the point where we think an individual can no longer change things—that somehow we are helpless on the raft of life with no way to affect our own destinies.

The final phrase in the article with which the anthology begins, a letter from James Baldwin to Angela Davies, has now become famous as the title of Miss Davis's book published recently: "For, if they take you in the morning, they will be coming for us at night." The letter is a forceful waypoint in the evolving and hardening view of Black America. "The enormous revolution, in Black consciousness occurred in your generation my dear sister, means the beginning of the end of America," Baldwin writes.

"Some of us, white and black, know how great a price has already been paid to bring into existence a new consciousness, a new people, an unprecedented nation. If we know, and do nothing, we are worse than the murderers hired in our name," he tells Miss Davis.

So as you read through this book—whether it is the cutting edge of Black anger, the war in Vietnam, Bangla Desh, apartheid in South Africa, British politics, art and letters, sports, or Jill Tweedie's cry for the solitary man in face of the engulfing civilization—as you read this book you read the Guardian and know a little more about what is passing in our day and our times.

Richard Crossman says in his introduction: "To judge from the incomplete proofs I have been able to read this is not an anthology for desultory skipping but a book to be read through at a sitting, or taken at least in large chunks so that the reader can savour the rich mixture of ingredients in the daily hotchpotch the Guardian serves its readers."

I took Mr Crossman's advice and read the book in "large chunks" at a time as I winged across America from one city to another for a series of meetings with college students on the subject of the press, and I was pleased to have the Guardian to give them as an example for what can be done when you don't feel you have to water down your views to please everyone. Nobody has ever done that and put out a successful newspaper, and the editors of the Guardian know this.

John, 20/11/50

FASHION GUARDIAN

Ski whizz

by
Alison Adburgham
Pictures by
Frank Martin

EXHILARATING, dazzling ski clothes no other department of fashion holds such enticements to be up and away. Nearly everything comes from the Continent or Scandinavia. A little ironic this, perhaps, since it was the English who introduced Norwegian skiing as a sport to Switzerland, and designed the first ski fashions. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Mr and Mrs Hugh Dobson began to ski at Davos in 1888, and Dr Henry S. Lunn took the first conducted party to Chamouni in 1898. Thus was Switzerland set on its lucrative course to becoming the playground of Europe. Ski fashions started in the early years of this century when a London tailor, Mr Symonds, designed a clip-on wrap skirt under which a lady could wear breeches, the skirt being undipped and carried in her rucksack when she reached the higher slopes. After the First World War, Mr Symonds designed the first trouser suit for skiing ladies, tailored in black gaberdine, with narrow trousers tapering to elastic under the step.

A lot of snow has fallen on the mountains since then. With the advent of man-made fibres, the elegant tailored suits were swept away by an avalanche of anoraks. And with the increase of "package" winter sports holidays, clothes snobbery melted into democracy of sweaters and jeans and whatever one could muster.

But in the sixties sophistication set in with French, Italian, and Austrian designers producing high fashion ski gear. And at this present time, whereas in general fashion anything goes, one cannot say that anything skis. There is a rightness and a wrongness, and the rightness is not just a matter of what is in fashion but what is right on the point of view of comfort and practicality. All specialist ski shops have staff who themselves are skiers, and who will advise and guide anyone who wants just a basic, practical fit, spending as little money as possible. They all have a ski-boot hire service, and Gordon Lowe, 173 Sloane Street, SW 1, hire ski-pants and anoraks.

Details in their catalogue. One way of economising is to choose things that will be useful at home as well as on the slopes. Lillywhites have found their proofed denim knicker-bocker is very popular with young girls that reason; and Pindisports have allured denim ski suit with belted ari jacket and flared trousers, which can be worn as an ordinary user suit. Virtually all ski pants now made in the flared style, hanging over the boot, so they need not only for skiing. As for sweaters, there is no better place than a ski shop to choose one, whether for ski or not ski; and the roll-neck cotton shirts which all ski shops stock in many pairs for £2 or less, are just what one needs for evenings without availing of long-johns and spencers are for comfort at home, whether as underneath or as indoor cat suits.

knitted caps, tam-o'-shanters, and nets are all being worn in the city this winter; and the gorgeous headgear, covering the ears and going under the chin, is just as becoming on a cold frosty day in England as on a mountain resort.

For our pictures we picked out the best ski clothes from London's ski shops. Bib-top dungarees with stable straps, incredibly light in soft nylon with thermal fill, seem likely to be the favourite of this season, worn with matching ak and polo-neck sweater. They are more adaptable to different body shapes than the all-in-one suits, but are also popular. In fact last Pindisports sold sixty of the all-in-one suit we photographed, and they had to order another batch from abroad. These are due at London Air today, and it will be a few more before they are through customs in the Pindisport shops. But Alpine Sports of 309 Brompton Road have a suit in stock. Simpsons of dilly always have very high on ski wear, and their most enviable, by Chapparel of France, is a piece of trousers, jerkin, and a waistcoat going over the trousers, giving you different layers for different temperatures.

Pindisports produce the best catalogue, a wonderfully comprehensive, detailed compendium of equipment, clothes, and information. A chart of the 24 shades they makes it easy to match anoraks, suits, and sweaters when ordering. Write for the catalogue to main shop: Pindisports, 14/18 m, London, EC1; telephone 3278. There are other Pindisports at 15/17 Brompton Arcade, 373 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, and W3; 1098 Whitgift Centre, Croydon, and a new branch just opened Old Bond Street, W 1.

ski schools

SKI SCHOOLS: For beginners to the elements, and for the advanced to limber up.

Person Dry Ski School with artificial slope at Philbeach Hall, Phil Gardens, Earls Court, SW 6, now until March 23, 45-minute and refresher courses, course £6 including use of equipment. Details from: Breakaway Shop, in Limited, 208 Piccadilly, London 1A 2AS. Tel.: 01-734 2002.

Whites, Piccadilly Circus, SW 1, lessons by Anni Maurer, of Switzerland every Wednesday evening at 6, and 7.20. Later in the season times 7.20 p.m. Course of six lessons, including use of boots and skis, £3.60.

Isports. Pre-ski training classes at Whitgift Centre, Croydon, Tuesday and Friday from now until March 20-hour lessons, course of five £2.50. Booking essential—telephone 01-688 2867.

Slope Training at Alexandra (01-638 2264); Crystal Palace (0322); Sandown Park, Esher on 22ft slope, complete with ski equipment team of instructors, plus practice period every evening—01-65588.

National Ski Federation, 118 Square, SW 1, will supply a complete list of ski slopes throughout the country. Write, or telephone 8227.



TOP LEFT: Top—Light blue ciré nylon dungarees with front zip, matching anorak, sizes 10-14, £30.85 at Sea & Ski, 69 Piccadilly Road, SW 1. White polo neck jumper by John Craig approx. £2.50 at Neatwear. White knitted pull-on hat with pom-pom £1.50 at Lillywhites. Blue gloves £4.75 at Alpine Sports. Ski-boots at Pindisports. Black ciré nylon dungarees with elasticated waist and matching jacket with belt and hide-away hood: also in china blue, £29.95. White cotton polo neck jumper by Medico (also in colours to match ski-pants) £1.95. Fake fur cap with ear flaps in black or white £6.50. Black/white mittens £2.35. Ski-bob £45. Goggles from £1. All at Pindisport shops.

TOP RIGHT: Black and white ciré nylon jacket, ruched sleeves and collar: four large flap pockets, concealed zip and press stud front, £18.50. Ski helmet £5.50. White gloves with black stitching £4.50. All at Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus, SW 1.

LEFT: Denim knickerbocker suit with cotton/Diolen lining: in pink or blue, sizes 34-38, £24. Wolf fur cap £30. Red fox fur mittens £12. Long wool socks £1.75. Lugs £4.40. All at Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus, SW 1.

BOTTOM LEFT: Yellow ciré nylon anorak with hood (can be zipped into collar) £13.80. Velvet stretch ski-pants £19.95; both at Alpine Sports, 309 Brompton Road, SW 3. Black and white mittens £1.45 at Pindisports. Goggles by Polaroid £4.50 at major departmental stores and chemists.

BELOW RIGHT: All-in-one ski-suit, ruched bodice and matching inset bands at elbows and knees. Two breast pockets, one with a ski-lift ticket window. Sizes 10-14: hot chocolate, navy or aubergine £14.50 at Alpine Sports & Pindisports. Foam padded ski boots £27.25. Skis from £10.80, ski-sticks from £2.95, goggles from £1, all from Pindisport shops.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Red shirred ski-suit in ciré nylon, sizes 10-14, £39 at Sea & Ski. Mittens £2.20 at Lillywhites. Goggles by Polaroid £4.50 at major departmental stores and chemists.

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Alternatives outside prison

The voice of the Old Testament or the voice of Freud? Mr Callaghan perhaps put it too aptly in the Commons yesterday when comparing the Conservatives' pre- and post-election attitudes to crime and punishment. The Old Testament, after all, is not all retribution. At times there are times when public instincts on crime seem to divide sharply between the desire for reform and the desire to hit back at the criminal. One trouble about those who favour retribution is that they seem not to have the courage of their convictions. If Britain were to contemplate the savage sentences which some people advocate, there would have to be a huge and costly expansion in the number of prisons and in recruiting for the prison service. Are the critics prepared to put their money where their mouth is? On past evidence they are not. Mr Maundling had to remind those who are always calling for harsh treatment in prisons that two or three men in a cell designed for one are already being treated harshly enough.

The Government has bowed to some extent to public concern over violence by increasing from 14 years to life the maximum sentence for some firearms offences. The maximum sentence is not likely to be used often; when the case is as grave as that the charge will often be murder. The more interesting part of the Criminal Justice Bill is that which deals with non-custodial sentences. This results not from the demands

of the law-and-order brigade, but from the well considered proposals of two advisory sub-committees—a body of thought which Mr Callaghan christened Widgey-Wootton, after the two chairmen.

These concentrate on alternatives to imprisonment. Penal reformers are attempting to work their way towards the no doubt distant day when prison will be kept as a sentence of last resort for violent and dangerous criminals. Mr Maundling is proposing non-custodial sentences on an experimental basis. If these are widely used they could begin to reduce the prison population, and make the work of reforming hardened criminals at least possible.

The most imaginative proposal is for sentences of community service, up to a maximum of 240 hours, for people who would at present be sent to prison. To work in a hospital garden, help to construct a playground, or assist old or handicapped people in their homes or gardens would be an option which the accused man could choose, instead of moulder in gaol (as the Home Secretary frankly put it). Development of prison and bail hostels, day training centres, drying-out centres for alcoholics, and deferred sentences for those who may redeem themselves by service are other steps in the right direction. Even if these are only experiments at present, it is cheering to know that the Home Office is bending towards reform rather than retribution.

Hazards of snow and ice

The tragic deaths of six Edinburgh school children in the Cairngorms may be the result of misjudgment, but they ought not to be the occasion for a general hue and cry against mountain adventure expeditions. There is risk in going on high mountains in winter, and the conditions in which it is done need careful consideration. But the risk is part of the training: young people learn how to cope with wind, bad weather, and problems of navigation. They also learn something of the limits of physical endurance and of how to help each other. That they must be properly equipped for the mountains, properly led, and properly trained in use of map and compass is obvious; and these requirements have not always been respected. For leaders and instructors maturity in mountain experience is

more important than age, and fitness is essential. Given these, and given parties that are not too large, school children can learn a great deal from outdoor training and enjoy it as well.

The Cairngorms are one of the highest and most remote mountain areas in Britain, and extremely severe weather is possible there at almost any time of year. Their height and remoteness are part of their attraction: but the Cairngorm plateau in winter is no place for beginners. Most members of the Edinburgh party seem to have had at least some previous experience; it would be a mistake to draw conclusions about their tragedy until all the facts are known. It is certain, however, that many thousands have derived enjoyment and benefit from such expeditions in the past.

Relief for the chronic sick

The extra £1,500 millions which have been "guaranteed" to the National Health Service could transform it in scope as well as in character. Generally speaking Britain is a good country in which to be seriously ill but a bad country in which to be chronically ill, mentally ill, or old and incapable. Because of public meanness British long-stay hospitals are often a disgrace. The guarantee of £1,500 millions, which Sir Keith Joseph says he has been given, could transform them. The sum represents an increase of about 13 per cent on the health service budgets foreseen in the current White Paper on public expenditure. This is an unusually large increase on any public expenditure programme. But if the money is forthcoming and if it represents a true increase and not a sham one, Sir Keith has done extremely well and the chronic sick will live to bless him.

Discussing his first £118 millions yesterday Sir Keith said that he wanted to see it spent mainly on improving services for this category of patients. He also mentioned the casualty departments. They, too, could use the money. If he had gone on to say that preventive medicine could also use more money he would have named

another important priority. If the NHS can be persuaded to spend a little more on keeping people well it will earn itself a dividend. It costs less to prevent a baby from getting rickets in the first place than to restore its health afterwards. But Sir Keith has not yet made up his mind about the way in which he would like the whole of the £1,500 millions to be spent. He will not lack for advice.

There are some obvious priorities and now, apparently, there is money to meet them. Sir Keith's chief difficulty will be to ensure that the authorities through whose channels the money will flow actually spend it for the purposes which Sir Keith (and, it must be assumed, Parliament) had intended. Local authorities and regional hospital boards have minds of their own and priorities of their own. Otherwise they would be unfit for their jobs. One reason why some British long-stay hospitals are so much worse than ordinary hospitals is that regional hospital boards have economised over the years on the former in order to spend more on the latter. There are also staffing difficulties which can discourage. Why improve a geriatric hospital if no one can be found to run it?

Trade follows the red flag

The high-powered American trade mission led by the Secretary for Commerce, Mr Stans, which is now in the Soviet Union, will put the formal seal on a substantial strengthening of economic links between the two countries. The ideological constraints which made both sides suspicious of trade links with each other in the past have been rapidly weakening. Each country has sound economic reasons for being pragmatic.

American businessmen have been pressing Washington for a long time to hop on the Moscow-bound bus before it fills up with West Europeans and Japanese. The White House has now seen the force of the argument. IBM has won its first order for a computer in the Soviet Union, and it seems unlikely that Washington will veto the deal when it comes up for clearance by the NATO committee which oversees the strategic embargo on Western sales to the Communist countries. Computer sales in Eastern Europe are obviously an expanding and lucrative market, and the Americans have seen European companies like ICL make strong footholds there already.

As for the Soviet Union, it is increasingly looking for joint investment projects with

Western countries to provide easy access to advanced technology. This is bound to be an expanding area, and seems certain to be one factor behind Mr Brezhnev's drive for a more relaxed atmosphere in Europe. The Americans are now giving permission for US companies to take part in the giant Kama River lorry factor, a proposal that had earlier been vetoed.

The next development that should logically follow in all this East-West economic honeymooning would be Soviet recognition of the Common Market. For political reasons the Soviet Union has so far been adamant in opposing the Market and will not willingly come to terms with it. Eventually it will have to. The Rumanians broke Comecon ranks last week to ask the French to help them obtain trade preferences from the EEC. Moscow is still fuming over the fact that even the Chinese have started to make overtures in Brussels. But just as Washington had to swallow its ideological pride and see the economic advantage of more trade with the East, Moscow will one day have to do the same with regard to the Common Market.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK. It is almost a year since Dr Max Hooper's article "Hedges and History" was published in the "New Scientist". It made many people take a closer look at hedges generally, things which until then had perhaps seemed just part of the landscape—homes for birds or sources of wild food. He puts forward the proposition that boundary hedges (and others) will have one species of shrub in every 30 yards for each 100 years of growth and he even tells of a hedge planted in AD 547 round Bamburgh in Northumberland. Here in the North-west, a land of fell and moor, there are almost as many stone walls as hedges but there are old hedges too. Enclosure (a reason for some of the later hedges) was not perhaps as common here as on more valuable land but in 1569 the Bishop of Carlisle enclosed Westward (probably by hedging) and in 1695 Cella Fiennes, travelling in the Lakes, wrote of "inclosed land—hedge-rows about looked fine." There are still plenty of splendid hedges at the back of Skiddaw left over from the old forest roads of Inglewood, all havens for wild life, and a hedge to the West of Skiddaw which runs up from near Bassenthwaite past the Roman fort at Caermote could be, on this reckoning, 500 years old on some of its length. Reflections on hedges came home last week when the boundary hedge of this garden had to be drastically cut to eight feet in height and slimmied to match. It is mostly thorn and holly, one thorn is almost a yard in diameter, and the line is shown on a map dated 1805 but it must, I think, be much older than that. But as Dr Hooper says, no hedge is just history. Birds, bumble-bees, mice, voles and weasels all use this one and its roots, and when it greens again next spring it should be ready for them.

ENID J. WILSON.

House without Peer

MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

on a debate today for a brighter, brisker House of Lords



Westminster gets a spruce-up, outside and in

THE House of Lords meets

today for the healthy purpose of inquiring into itself—partly by taking note of its Select Committee's report, partly by seeking to know more about its own backwoodsmen. A sudden influx of mainly unknown Lords for the Common Market debate on October 28 meant that 182 Peers and three Bishops turned up to vote both for Europe and the Government although they had been to the House so rarely that some of them got lost. According to the Attendance List for the 1969-70 session (the latest available) none of them had attended more than five times and 62 of them had not attended at all. Two others, Lords Kahn and Fraser of North Cape, turned up to vote the other way.

The Select Committee was, of course, exploring other matters. Some of them are familiar. There is the question of how long the Lords should adjourn in order to eat dinner. There is the question of the rules of procedure and whether they are understood or even understandable. There is the question of the length of time that a Peer should be allowed to speak. But since the committee reported there has been the invasion from the backwoods of October 28. It is true that they have now gone away again. But the memory lingers.

Their arrival caused quite a stir at the time. Lord Maelor was prompted to ask the Leader of the House who all these

people were. Lord Maelor thought that the presence of a bewildered host of lost Peers and Bishops who had no idea where to go and how to vote would bring the House itself into disrepute. The leader, Earl Jellicoe, disagreed. The House, he said, had distinguished itself "by the biggest vote which it has ever recorded in its history." He said he had been struck by the "massive testimony of the feelings of your Lordships' House." The Lords, it was emphasised, had polled 509 votes altogether, 49 votes more than their previous record on the Government of Ireland Bill of 1959.

Of the 509 Peers and Bishops who voted, 451 supported entry into Europe (and the Government) while 58 voted against.

The Government's majority was therefore 393 of whom, according to current information, about 150 appear to have been Lord Maelor's "backwoodsmen" who had no idea where to go when they were here. The Government is convinced, however, that its lordly majority on October 28 was much more respectable than that. The Government would argue that in the session of 1970-71 many more Peers attended than in the previous session. The Government will only admit to having had the support of 30 "true backwoodsmen" on October 28 and is confident this will be confirmed when the next Attendance List is published. The Government's definition of a true backwoodsmen is the same as mine—a

Peer who has attended five times or fewer in a session.

If the Government is right about last session's attendance figures—the Government has better access to the figures than I—the most likely explanation is that the Opposition was then contesting the Industrial Relations Bill strongly and persistently. The Opposition mustered its full strength as often as it could and the Government had to do likewise. This would mean that for a contentious year all but 30 backwoodsmen were prepared to come out of the forest when required. It might mean, on the other hand, that they were becoming more interested in politics. Today's debate may reveal the answer.

What is clear already, however, is that in 1969-70 a surprising number of formerly active Conservative politicians had stayed away for most of the time. These included ex-chairmen and vice-chairmen of the party and other main office holders like Lord Aldington (who attended once in the session), Lord Blakenham (twice), Lord Chandos (twice), and Lord Chelmer (once).

Captains of industry were not much interested in politics either. A selection (with the number of attendances in brackets) includes Lords Beeching (0), Harlech (2), Melchett (1), Mills (5), Nelson of Stafford (5), Penney (0), Rank (0), Roques (0), Shawcross (0), Stokes (3), and Vestey (0).

The Earl of Essex, on the other hand, heir to a longer political tradition, attended 24

times in 1969-70, although the Earl of Leicester was only at the House four times and the only Duke who voted on October 28 (Westminster) had only attended twice. Essex, Leicester, and Westminster were all in favour of Europe.

Notwithstanding the historical overtones, some Peers see today's debate as an occasion for planning a brisker and more effective future. Most of the truly regular attenders are in their places for about 70 out of the possible 80 or so sitting days in a session. The Select Committee's report suggests 20 ways in which the procedure might be changed for the better. They range from simpler standing orders (or a simpler version of them) to a three-year time-limit on the service of members of the House of Commons.

There is also some quite stern advice but no firm recommendation about the length of speeches. "Certain Peers," the committee says, "make a practice of speaking much longer than others." The committee suggests that there should be clocks in the Chamber to show a Peer how long he has been on his feet. But above all, the report shows, the Lords and their interests are changing. The committee made a detailed time-analysis of nine debates which took place between January 12 and February 17 this year. The longest was on Europe. The longest, by four hours and 24 minutes, was on the Disestablishment of the Church of England. The old place is changing.

Sacrificial Sillitoe

Sir—The Census conviction of Alan Sillitoe and the others reported in the Guardian November 19, highlights the selectivity of the Census authorities in prosecuting individuals who refused to fill in all or part of their 1971 Census forms.

Although the Registrar General has been evasive on the actual number of such refusals, it seems to have been established that at least 60,000 homes were involved. On any reasonable estimate, this could account for over a quarter of a million people yet the number of actual prosecutions has been relatively minute.

The authorities have appeared to single out individuals on an intimidatory basis, presumably in order to play down the effects of the campaign against the Census and also to relieve the Courts of an unmanageable burden.

But no amount of sweeping under the carpet can obscure the basic and widespread concern over the attack on privacy implicit in the advent of the "data bank" society, a standing symbol of which was the 1971 Census.

At least one positive result of the anti-census campaign was the Guardian's important exposure of Government departmental leaks; but apart from vague promises by Mr Heath of "internal investigations," the fact remains that there seems little determination to tackle the basic structural and political issues involved in the whole issue of privacy.

The sacrifices being made by those prosecuted by the Census authorities should spur the rest of us on to campaign more vigorously against attacks on individual privacy—attacks on which the National Council for Civil Liberties, and subsequently the Young Liberals, have focused public attention.—Yours faithfully,

Peter Hain,
National Chairman,
Young Liberals,
69 Blackfriars Road,
SE 1.

Whose Gospel?

Sir—I am sorry that Michael Billington's review of "Godspell" at the Round House should have been the only one that I have seen to strike a chord. I can understand his reactions, and indeed they were what I expected before we saw the show. But I would urge your readers to try it for themselves. The line between childishness and child-likeness is thin; but with all its very professional, naïveté I believe this musical allows a pristine gaiety and a moving simplicity to break from the Gospel story, which has too long been overlaid with pious solemnity. But does not take it too seriously. It does not take itself so. Christ is a clown but then a clown is a tragic as well as a comic figure.—Yours faithfully,

(Rt Rev. Dr) John A. T. Robinson,
Trinity College,
Cambridge

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Arts furore

Sir—It would be impossible in a short letter to deal with the mis-statements and distortions in Mr Charles Marowitz's article (November 19) about the Arts Council and its drama panel. The account he gives on panel appointments and self-perpetuation particularly in relation to its chairman, Mr J. W. Lambert, does however need immediate correction.

Mr Marowitz said that the officers decide who shall be invited on the panel "and that Mr Lambert has 'invited himself as chairman or co-chairman over eight years.' Mr Lambert has in fact only served as chairman for three years and the panel has never had a co-chairman. He is not an officer and he gives his time and distinguished services with unstinted generosity entirely voluntarily.

All the panel members whose functions are advisory and their council itself for the two or three years. Some may be reappointed but a substantial number—perhaps a third—retire every year.

The council and its work has over 25 years benefited enormously from the freely given help of leading members of the artistic professions on the panel, and the drama panel in particular has been drawn from all sections of the theatre and continually changes its composition. Of course it has always included distinguished actors, playwrights and directors whose work has been seen in many theatres subsidised and unsubsidised.

Of course the regional theatres need to be represented by people working in our important and subsidised repertory theatres. How else could the best advice be obtained? One of the suggestions of the House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates which investigated—and wholeheartedly recommended—the council's working method a few years ago was that the panel should include not less but more working artists.

The suggestion that people giving this public service abuse their positions in any way is to anyone who knows the facts totally untrue. An example of Mr Marowitz's method is the allegation that the council's grant to the British Drama League, related to its library service invaluable to the theatre as a whole, professional and amateur, resulted from its director's membership of the panel. In fact Mr Walter Lucas was not a member at the time the grant was decided upon.

Finally there is the rather unpleasant suggestion that people are afraid to criticise the Arts Council because they are or may be beneficiaries. This comes strangely from Mr Marowitz who has made allegations on the lines of his article for a number of years, but has continued throughout the period to be offered and to accept grants

for his Open Space Theatre. Of course he could do with more so could most of the council's thousand clubs. The lack of assessment of need and of artistic quality, never easy, would be impossible without the service of the council's advisory panels.—Yours,

Hugh Willatt,
Secretary-General,
Arts Council of GB,
105 Piccadilly, W 1.

Sir—Charles Marowitz has stated in explicit detail the apparently immortal process of self-perpetuation used as cover by the Arts Council Drama Panel (November 19). I congratulate the Guardian on devoting so much space to the issue. That vast sums of compulsory tax-moneys are given out to a minute number of establishment theatres by a judging panel composed mainly of people connected with those very recipients is to stage a farce Brian Rix would think too far-fetched.

May I add a point simply from the viewpoint of our readers who are established actors in the theatre and professional actor-members of Equity (Professional Casting Report is sold only to recognised agents and union members)? We deal, all day, every day, year after year, with every casting director—the people who "buy" the actor—in theatre, film, television.

With the casting heads—their salaries paid by compulsory taxation—including actors' taxes—of the vastly subsidised concerns, our relations are almost all: the National Theatre in all its branches, the Royal Shakespeare, the Royal Court (and the BBC). In each case, over years, the attitude is one of aloof refusal to treat the agent and actor as fellow professionals with a vital need—and right—to know of what possible parts he in the future. Whereas a private casting director calls us, we have a record of 73 refused calls to the casting heads of one of these theatres. We have the record of a PCR editor attending an audition, one of these theatres simultaneously with the casting director telling another PCR editor on the telephone that no auditions were taking place and that she had "never even heard of" the play.

It is an intolerable situation and one demanding that—as Marowitz suggests—the Arts Council Drama Panel is widened in scope, that no member of the panel is associated with any recipient of aid, and that the professional agent and actor in the theatre are represented.—Cordially,

Peter Craig-Raymond,
Professional Casting
Report,
3 Carlisle Place,
London SW 1.

The ITA's dead duck

Sir—I have not up to now, replied to points made about ITV 2 in your columns and elsewhere, because the Authority proposes to publish its views shortly. But I am growing weary of the canard that I sought to stifle public debate and Mr Robins now repeats it. It must be obvious to anyone that in writing an open letter last June to those who work in ITV and to relevant organisations and trade unions, I was seeking to enlarge the debate. In that letter I said that the Consultation which we were planning here would not be a public debate. This was because I believed (rightly, in the event) that we should get full value from our six hour discussion if participants were talking frankly about the problems and possibilities as they saw them, and not striking attitudes or making speeches for the record.

A public debate in the press is perfectly feasible and acceptable: indeed it has been going on for some months. Brian Young,
Director General,
Independent Television
Authority

Authority

Mental menace

Sir—You report that 176 members of the staff of the Maudsley Hospital have signed a petition to Sir Keith Joseph protesting against Clause 30 of the Immigration Bill. Dr Radford who organised the petition is quoted as complaining that the representative medical bodies had not done anything to bring about a change in the legislation. Let me assure him that the National Association for Mental Health made representations to the Home Secretary about this clause as long ago as last April, and it has been amended.

The Mental Health Act 1959 already contains a clause giving the Secretary of State power to remove an alien who is receiving treatment for mental illness as an in-patient provided that "proper arrangements have been made" for his care and treatment "in a place outside the United Kingdom." Clause 30 of the Immigration Bill sought to extend this power to non-patients.

The National Association for Mental Health urged the Home Secretary to introduce measures which would remove the clause that immigrants had that the clause might be used to remove them and the consequent anxieties which might discourage them from seeking treatment. The matter was taken up by several MPs in the House of Commons, and the Government accepted the representations which led to amendment to the Act introduced by Lord Aberdare in the House of Lords.

Mary Applebey,
General Secretary,
National Association for
Mental Health,
39 Queen Anne Street,
London W 1.

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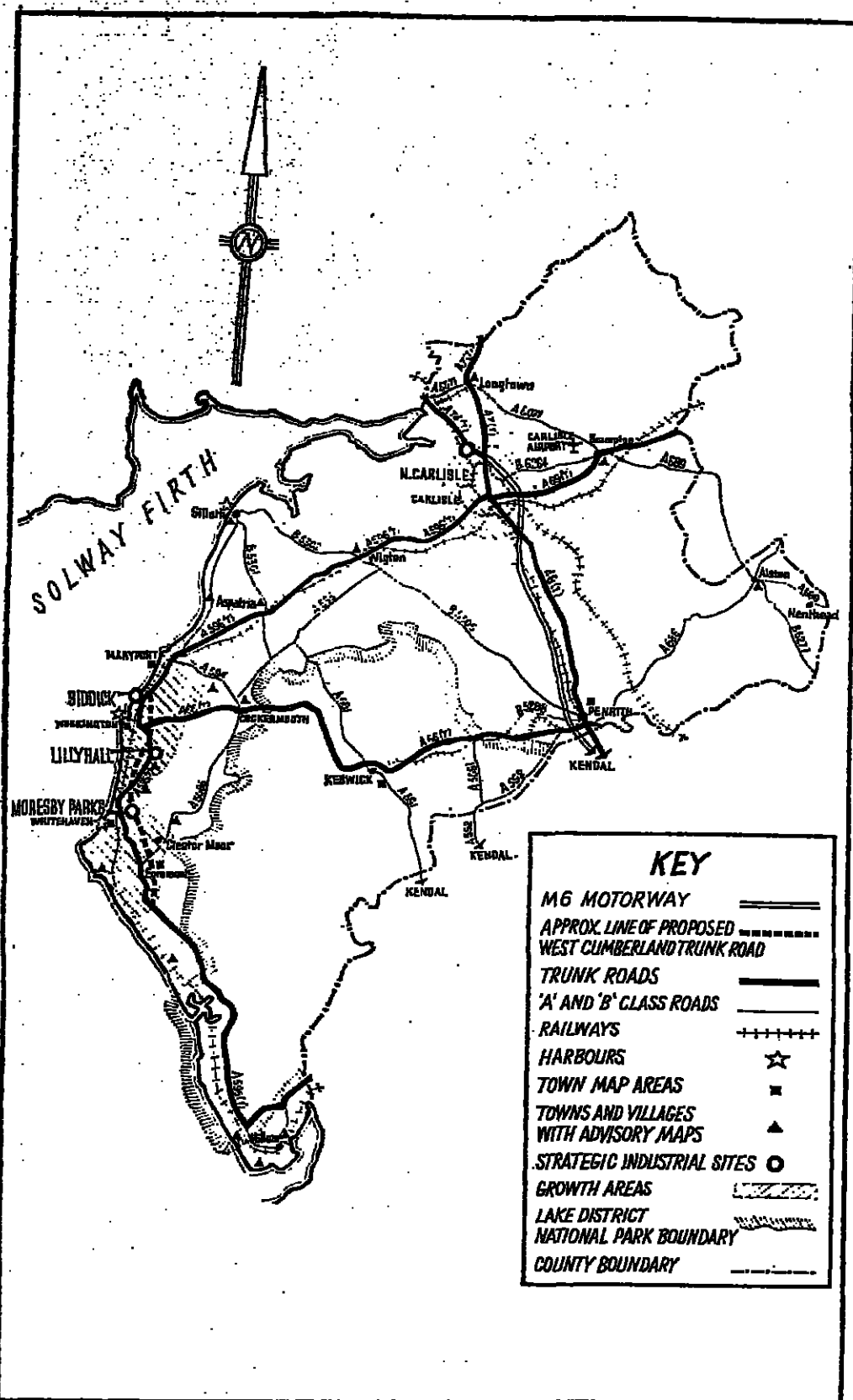
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CUMBERLAND

a Guardian special report



Millom iron works on the Duddon estuary: picture by Robert Smith

Riding out the depression

PETER HILDREW outlines Cumberland's hopes for a healthy industrial future

IN A YEAR that has seen national unemployment climb to its highest level since the Second World War, it would be surprising to find any of the development areas reporting substantial progress. Surplus labour can no longer be claimed as their exclusive prerogative, the attractive investment grants have been abolished, and new projects have been hard to come by anywhere.

Cumberland is no exception. Two years ago, in the wake of British Leyland's decision to build buses near Workington at Lillyhall, and the Labour Government's promise to trunk the A66 road linking the coast through Keswick with the motorway, the county seemed poised for a phase of new industrial expansion. There was talk of finally ending the jobs shortage, and of stemming the decline in population which is eating away at Cumberland's hopes of a healthy industrial future.

The optimism has been wearing thin since then. Between October 1970 and October 1971, male unemployment rose from 6.2 to 7.5 per cent in West Cumberland, the number of industrial development certificates issued in the county declined to a trickle, plans to develop Whitehaven harbour were firmly pigeon-holed, and the proposed improvement of the A66 developed into a major environmental battle.

Putting on a brave face, Mr Arthur Easton, secretary of the Cumberland Development Council, describes it as a "very quiet year," but there are some signs that the region has ridden out the worst of the depression better than on previous occasions. There have been no more major closures in the traditional coal, steel, and iron ore industries of the west coast, and quite recently investment inquiries have begun to revive while the Department of Trade and Industry reports that

applications are now in hand for all four of its advance factories in the region.

In the long run, Cumberland also stands to gain in strength and status from the reform of local government. The county council has been advocating for a quarter of a century a Greater Cumbria along the lines now decreed by the Government and it is the incoming areas of Westmorland, Furness, and Sedburgh which stand to lose their separate identities. Cumberland, which accounts for practically half the total population of 475,000 without including the 71,000 of Carlisle County Borough, will clearly form the core of the new authority.

Cumbria also makes economic sense. Barrow faces industrial problems similar to those of West Cumberland, and the whole coastal belt would benefit from a unified structure plan on which cooperation ought to begin at an early date. The much-threatened rail loop through Barrow and Whitehaven to Carlisle should now survive to help draw the region together, and there are plans for a coastal trunk road. But the greatest stimulus of all would come from a Morecambe Bay barrage, on which many long-term hopes are now being pinned. The report of the feasibility study carried out by the Water Resources Board has now been completed, and should be on Mr Peter Walker's desk by Christmas. There seems a reasonable chance that it will favour development, including a power station and a road link across the bay from Morecambe to Barrow.

The new county should also be able to develop specialist facilities in education and the social services which have been beyond the reach of the existing authorities with their smaller populations. But there are bound to be

conflicts, not least over the position of the new administrative centre.

Of the five possible sites, four—Carlisle, West Cumberland, Barrow, and Kendal—are on the periphery. Penrith is more central, but would require major developments in housing, schools, and other facilities to accommodate the influx of population. Carlisle, with its existing concentration of administrative resources, will probably win—as the chairman of the county council, Alderman J. Westoll, put it, "the diocesan centre of Cumbria has been in Carlisle for many centuries, and after all London is at one end of England." But it does not follow that the other parts of the region will be happy.

The other likely source of conflict is Cumberland's greatest asset—the Lake District National Park. The park, at present divided between three counties, will be contained within Cumbria, but the Lake District Planning Board is to retain its independence as a planning authority, while drawing on county council staff to implement its decisions.

If the mounting pressures on the park force the planning board into adopting more positive tourist management policies, there should be room for considerable cooperation with the county development authorities, aimed at building up caravan and leisure facilities around the park boundaries to relieve the centre. But the controversy over the A66 Keswick by-pass scheme, which is to go to a public inquiry early in the New Year, suggests that there are also serious conflicts of interest.

Cumberland, which has been pressing for a long time to have the road improved, sees it as a vital link between the M6 and the industrial sites on the coast. The MP for Whitehaven, Mr John Cunningham, complained recently that the Lake District

Planning Board, on which industrial Cumberland is not well represented, was taking decisions affecting the livelihood of workers in his constituency.

The planning board, backed up by the Countryside Commission and the Friends of the Lake District, argues that wider issues are at stake, and that a major industrial highway should not be developed across the park, which ought to be preserved as a national asset. The alternative would be to improve a longer route to the north of the park boundary.

If the planning board wins, West Cumberland, rather than the city dwellers who use the national park, will have to pay the price for the alternative route in terms of delays and extra transport costs. A case could be made out for a national amenity subsidy to industry there in compensation; but a more likely outcome on present indications is that, unless restrictions are introduced, the heavy traffic would simply ignore the route outside the park and continue to pound down the A591 from Keswick to Kendal, through the heart of the Lake District.

The decisions on the A66 and the Morecambe Bay barrage, which are seen as among the most important for Cumberland in the year ahead, reflect the region's acute concern over communications. One of the most attractive areas of the country to live in, it will be less than six hours' drive from London when the Midlands Link motorway opens in February. But regional problems have not been solved by the advent of motorways, and Cumberland still faces an uphill task in convincing the rest of the country that it is not out on a limb. The extension of the new county to south of Kendal may go some way to break through this barrier.

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KENNETH STEEN, County Planning Officer, explains Cumberland's planning strategy and, below, his Deputy, F. M. WILSON, outlines the county's conservation policy

A new style for growth

Sculpture by Renee Hetherington at West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven

IN 1964, in the aftermath of the 1962-3 recession, Cumberland County Council submitted a report to the North-west Regional Study Group. The county's economic weaknesses were all too obvious, and the report, arguing from high unemployment, steady net outward migration, and under-representation of growth industries and services, stated the basic needs as first, to achieve at least a migration balance up to 2001, secondly, for the relatively isolated West Cumberland in particular, a radical improvement in communications, and, thirdly, the protection and enhancement of the environment.

That report has formed the basis not only of subsequent planning strategy but of considerable practical effort by the county council, and is illustrated in the published map. The report featured four strategic locations for industry in the county. At two of them, Lillyhall and Siddick, major developments have taken place which now employ some 1,530 people. At Lillyhall this development was made possible by the county council purchasing and laying out the land. At Siddick also, the council now propose purchasing about 100 acres to facilitate development. On these and other sites in the county, under the stimulus of regional industrial incentives since 1964, 39 new firms have established themselves, with a total labour force of 2,200 now and with a potential of 2,750 additional jobs.

In the same period 332 acres of derelict land have been reclaimed either by the council or by district councils with advice and financial

support from the county council. The latter, now directly responsible for most of the county's reclamation effort, has approved an immediate programme aimed by an annual expenditure of about £250,000 at clearing an additional 400 acres by 1974, and a further programme designed virtually to eliminate the entire derelict land problem by 1980.

Completion of the M6 motorway in 1971, the hoped-for comprehensive improvement of the A66, and the electrification of the Crewe-Glasgow main line now in progress, are in process of transforming the county's communications.

In terms of industrial change, of infrastructure and of environmental amelioration, one might say that the county is much better placed than in 1964. In fact, however, the economic situation remains difficult. Between June, 1964 and June, 1971, unemployment rose from 3.1 per cent to 4.6 per cent and while in the Carlisle area the level is now close to the national figure, and in West Cumberland has over the past three years not risen overall, it should be noted that the county's population, which had steadily increased up to 1964-5, has, since 1966, fallen from 297,610 (including Carlisle) to 292,009 in 1971.

In other words, wastage by outward migration is now high enough to outweigh the rate of natural increase. The general impression is reinforced by persistently low activity rates (3 per cent below the national average for men, 4 per cent for women) and sluggish growth of employment (now 45 per cent in Cumberland compared with 51 per cent

nationally). The trends indicate that the county council's declared aspirations of 1964, in providing for a larger population, have proved difficult to realise. The experience of the past seven years has emphasised the need for further action to combat these trends.

It can of course be argued, with truth, that the national economic climate for five years has been deflationary; that investment has more recently been slowed by uncertainties regarding regional incentives and Common Market entry; and that in West Cumberland, at least, the local economy has had to contend with the visible decline of the traditional coal-iron-steel industrial structure. The fact remains that in relation to Cumberland—and to other development areas—in spite of seven years' local effort and governmental assistance, the national economic imbalance has increased.

The county council and the Carlisle City Council have been invited to prepare a structure plan for the Carlisle area and West Cumberland. The economic autonomy of Cumberland within the Northern Region should enable the plan to recommend economic measures related specifically to the needs of the area. In some respects, compared with the rest of the region, those needs are in other ways distinct. Certainly the need for sheer economic growth can be demonstrated in Cumberland more clearly than in most other development areas and regions.

The need has both a local and, it is believed, a national basis. The local interest demands growth because, however regrettably, better

technical and cultural services increasingly require a bigger economic base. Advancing technology does not prevent the closure, on cost grounds, of small Crown post offices, rural bus services, and branch railway lines; commercial enterprise, left to itself, will increasingly seek more heavily populated areas.

On the national scale the position is being reached wherein, unless some of the development pressure is taken off the major conurbations, their environmental deterioration is likely to outstrip the financial resources available for reversing it. And in the case of the South-east it is quite possible that the planning policies put forward in the Regional Strategic Plan will produce an increase in such pressures on London.

Influential voices are now being raised in support of population limitation in the interests of the living environment. This issue, is indeed glaringly obvious in relation to certain of the major conurbations; but it is not nearly so obvious in Cumberland and similar areas where, on the contrary, there are good social and economic arguments for growth. This problem for the nation would be less pressing if people could choose freely between a congested and an unpolluted environment. Governmental policy can do much to make that choice a practical one.

Rapid growth carries a challenge to environmental conservation wherever it occurs. But a relatively undeveloped area, where planning for growth can proceed largely from scratch, has more than a head start in the avoidance and economical solution of environmental problems.

F. M. Wilson

Keeping pace with Trumpet Terrace

CUMBERLAND County Council recently included derelict land reclamation as one of its three policy priorities. The town and country planning committee stated its own principal objectives as being, first, to promote economic growth in the county, and, second, to ensure conservation of the physical environment. It added that these two objectives were likely to remain well beyond 1974, and noted that they should go hand in hand. It is, indeed, almost self-evident that an effective policy of conservation is impossible without growth to pay for it; conversely, the dangers of growth without conservation do not need labouring in the wake of European Conservation Year.

The county is rich in both problems and opportunities for conservation. The protection of the Lake District (primarily the responsibility of the Lake District Planning Board as local planning authority) is only the most nationally obvious of these; and the board and the county council are at one with the English Lakes Counties Tourist Board in seeking to encourage tourism outside the main summer season in the park itself, and outside the park all the year round. Besides the Lake District, Cumberland has over 90 miles of coast, most of which—north of Maryport and south of Whitehaven—is virtually unspoiled. In addition to St Bees Head, declared a Heritage Coast by the Countryside Commission, the Solway Coast has since 1964 been an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Since 1960 the county council have as a policy been acquiring by negotiation, as the opportunity arose, foreshore land within this area and now own 84 acres, with a further 100 acres under negotiation.

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Even the traditional industrial housing of West Cumberland, however, has, in part, an architectural distinction denied to bylaw streets elsewhere. This impression is reinforced by the quite spontaneous practice of many owner-occupiers in painting the exteriors of their houses in cheerful and, on the whole, harmonious colours. A most pleasing effect is achieved; Trumpet Terrace, Cleator Moor, is perhaps the outstanding example.

Perhaps the main environmental legacy of the Industrial Revolution is derelict land. This legacy in Cumberland has been variously estimated at more or less 2,000 acres requiring treatment. Since 1964, when 35 per cent grants for reclamation were introduced, 332 acres of the worst-affected land—all in West Cumberland, except for an important scheme by the county council in the old lead-mining centre of Nenthead—have been reclaimed at a gross cost of some £478,000.

Since 1968 this work has become increasingly the responsibility of the county council, who, in addition to their own programme, have undertaken to finance the residual portion, after grant, of approved district council schemes.

the tourist. Within the past two years the county council have purchased as a country park the attractive Talkin Tarn.

The county has urban attractions too. In a number of towns and villages conservation areas have been drafted under the Civic Amenities Act. Detailed plans have been agreed between the county council and the local authorities, and the Department of the Environment for the future development, both of seventeenth-century Whitehaven and of eighteenth-century Maryport in accordance with strict policies of conservation; a similar plan is now under consideration for Cockermouth.

It is noteworthy that Cockermouth, Maryport, and Whitehaven are all in West Cumberland, an old-established industrial area which has sustained its share of scars from the Industrial Revolution. In Workington, whose nineteenth-century town centre has presented a less architecturally attractive face than its sister towns, the borough council are about to complete the first stage of a major new shopping centre on land formerly occupied by streets of old housing and shops.

Colours

Even the traditional industrial housing of West Cumberland, however, has, in part, an architectural distinction denied to bylaw streets elsewhere. This impression is reinforced by the quite spontaneous practice of many owner-occupiers in painting the exteriors of their houses in cheerful and, on the whole, harmonious colours. A most pleasing effect is achieved; Trumpet Terrace, Cleator Moor, is perhaps the outstanding example.

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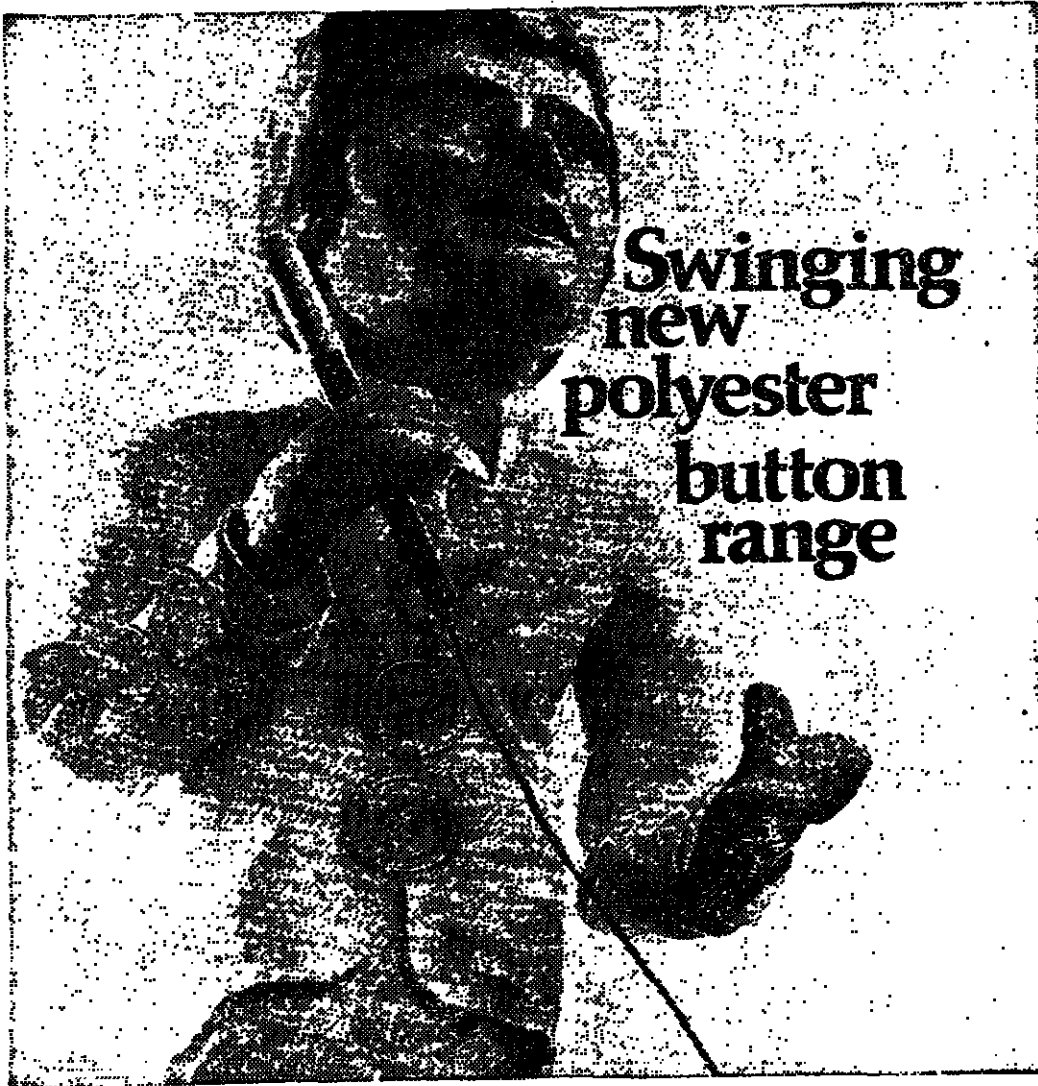
Since 1968 this work has become increasingly the responsibility of the county council, who, in addition to their own programme, have undertaken to finance the residual portion, after grant, of approved district council schemes.

To date, the county council's largest completed scheme has been at the conspicuous Risehow Colliery, Maryport (clearance of pit building, reshaping of tip). Notable local authority schemes include the clearance of waste areas and the creation of recreational areas at Harrington and the Cioflocks, Workington, the clearance of St Helen's Colliery (open space and land for industry—an award-win-

ning scheme) by Workington Borough Council, and the creation of a spectacular public recreation area on old workings overlooking the south side of the harbour in Whitehaven, by Whitehaven Borough Council.

Reclamation work is proceeding initially under a five-year programme up to 1974, whereby another 400 acres are intended to be reclaimed, but which it is hoped will be

extended so as virtually to eliminate the derelict land by 1980. Progress at first slowed by administrative difficulties, notably over land acquisition, is now gaining speed. The county is fortunate in that, with a few limited exceptions, its industries are not producing waste on a scale likely to create future environmental problems.



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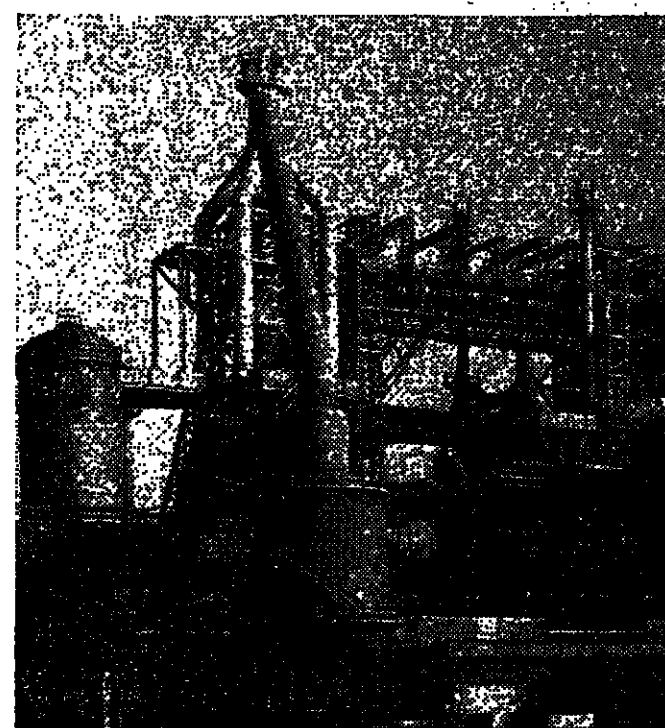
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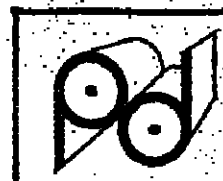
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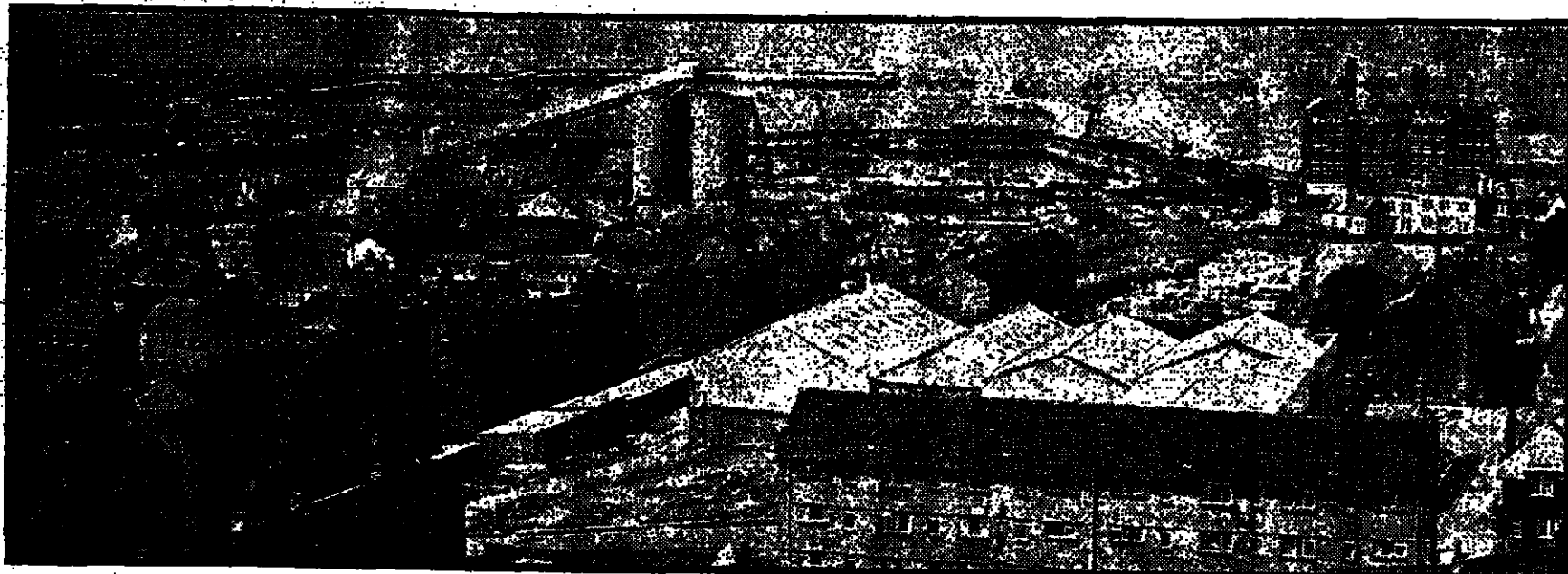
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Whitehaven: unemployment stands at 7.5 per cent

All things bleak and bountiful

Has a basis for industrial expansion been founded in Cumberland? BRIAN WHITE reports

CUMBERLAND is still a depressed industrial area. The rundown of traditional industries, accompanied by the difficult economic conditions of the past few years, have left their scars on the county's west coast. Unemployment in the Whitehaven area is now 7.5 per cent, around Workington it is 6.4 per cent, and down at Millom 7.2 per cent.

There are also a few dark clouds still on the horizon. The British Steel Corporation's plant at Workington is due to shed 500 of its 4,000 labour force in 1973. The future of the National Coal Board's pit in the same area, also looks insecure with 520 jobs at risk. Some of the older firms in the county may also succumb to economic pressures. But in spite of all this, it would be wrong to be pessimistic about the county's industrial future. Cumberland is approaching a turning point.

The closures expected over the next couple of years are likely to be the last in a whole series. The old industrial base has been whittled away until only a hard core remains. In any case this has to a large extent been superseded in importance by the growth of new industries, the presence of which have given the area a vital degree of stability.

The county's industrial

history is rooted in coal, iron, and steel. The British Steel Corporation is the largest employer in Workington and is likely to remain so for some considerable time. The steelmaking facility is due to be closed down in 1973 but this has been coupled with an investment in the plant's other activities. Its blast-furnace capacity is being geared to the production of pig iron and the corporation is hoping that it will be able to win a bigger share of the market. Investment in the plant will also make it one of the BSC's two major rail producers in the United Kingdom.

On the same site is the Distington Engineering Company, also part of the BSC, which operates one of the largest foundries of its type in Europe and employs about two thousand workers.

Coal will remain important. The NCB is planning to increase output from its Haig colliery at Whitehaven from 7,000 tons a week to 12,000 tons. "Prospects for increased output and production at Haig are better now than they have been for some time because it has recently begun its first retreat mining system," a spokesman commented. There are two surviving opencast mines in the county but prospects for the Solway pit at Workington are less bright.

Although attention tends

to be focused on the main industrial areas to the west, Cumberland also contains important pockets of activity in some of the smaller towns. Alston, an old lead-mining town to the east of the county, contains two foundries, a heritage from the wartime years, when the industry first moved to the area to escape bombing. Both Alston Foundry and Precision Products (Cumberland), who together employ more than 250 workers, have produced a stable and expanding manufacturing base for the town and have overcome the difficulties of the area's isolation.

Mr. W. R. Ball, a director of Precision Products, who produce 500,000 golf club heads a year, commented: "It's a little difficult being remote from the wholesalers but it's not insurmountable."

The improvement in the communications system will probably have the most profound effect on the county's industrial prospects. Early next year Leyland National bus plant at Lillyhall comes into operation and its significance extends far beyond the jobs that the plant will ultimately provide.

The plant not only offers the prospect of a good road link from the West Coast, but it should also have an important psychological effect. The addition of motor vehicle production will signify the

emergence of the area as the home of a broad base of modern industry. To some extent a wide spread of industry can be a disadvantage for an area. It is better from the point of view of technical education, for example, for there to be a high concentration of specific industrial sectors. But diversity does at least bring stability.

Textiles have been a traditional industry in the Carlisle area and are still well represented in the county with a total labour force of almost 8,000. As there has been considerable past experience of shift working in the county, the industry has settled down well. Courtaulds, for example, has built one of the most modern weaving mills in Europe. Processors of man-made fibres are also well represented.

Although the textile industry nationally is going through a difficult phase at the moment, with the boards of most companies reluctant to commit money for new investments, the prospects certainly exist for the expansion of the textile industry in Cumberland. In addition, there are already more than 7,000 workers in the area employed in the clothing industry, one of the few industrial sectors which is expecting an increase in the labour force in the near future.

Chemicals have also made a

sizeable impact on the area, providing more than 6,500 jobs at plants such as Albright and Wilson at Whitehaven and Glaxo in Ulverston. The paper and board making industry is represented through Thames Board Mills large plant at Siddick, Workington.

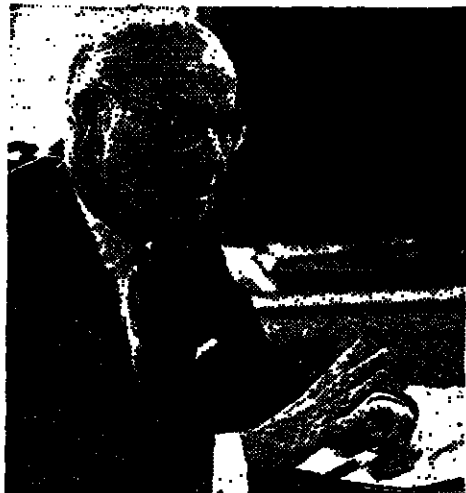
But outside the big firms of the area, there are a number of smaller and medium-sized firms, working away mostly with success. British Industrial Plastics, for example, produce a fair proportion of the country's buttons at their highly efficient unit at Maryport. Sealand produce hovercraft at Millom. Caravan manufacturing is springing up in the area and the electronics industry now has a good foothold.

The industrial problems of the area are far from over. Indeed, the growth of unemployment throughout the UK, coupled with the ending of investment grants, is going to make the search for new industry to ease the black spots in the county very much harder.

But at least a basis for expansion has been founded within the county. The smaller firms established in Cumberland over the past few years may prove as important in the long term as the massive injection of capital and jobs that the Leyland National bus plant has brought.

Lord Stokes on why

he chose Cumberland for British Leyland's newest expansion



In a recent interview Lord Stokes, Chairman of the British Leyland Motor Corporation, expressed his views on the strategic, financial and social advantages of the County of Cumberland as territory for industrial expansion. He said:

"We decided upon Cumberland for the site of the most modern bus factory in Europe after a careful examination of possible alternatives."

Cumberland offers, we believe, a steady and reliable labour force with good environmental facilities. With the new road developments it has good access to the industrial North West and Liverpool and Glasgow docks.

Apart from the official Government inducements to develop in this area we felt an instinctive welcome and desire to co-operate from everybody which is so typical of this part of the world and which means so much to the mutual partnership which inevitably develops between industry and its local environment."

The whole of Cumberland is a development area and the region includes the following special development areas which qualify for maximum development grants: Alston, Aspatria, Cleator Moor, Cockermouth, Lillyhall, Maryport, Millom, Whitehaven, Workington. There are additional training grants and assistance for key workers coming into the area.

Among the other famous Companies flourishing in the new, resurgent Cumberland are Hawker Siddeley, Metal Box, Courtaulds, British Gypsum, High Duty Alloys, Pirelli, Rowntrees, Nestles, Carrs, Bata and Sekers. May we suggest that you send for full particulars of this progressive County and what it has to offer you.

Write or telephone to D. C. Embley, M.B.E.I.M., Industrial Development Adviser, The County of Cumberland, The Castle, Carlisle. Tel: Carlisle (0228) 21362.

The New Cumberland

Terrace

THE PIGGY
IE MARKET

IN spite of the attractions of good labour, land, and transport facilities the image of Cumberland as an isolated part of Britain with acute transport difficulties dies hard. This outlook was apparent at the closure of Millom steel works, owned by the Cranleigh Group, in the south-west of the county about 25 miles from Barrow. The Millom works, which was a pioneer in spray steel, had to be closed down and 600 workers lost their jobs, partly because the Government thought it was not big enough for a revolutionary development in steel manufacture, partly because of poor transport in a difficult area which would need a new road down the coast from Workington across the Duddon and on to the M6.

But the development of the county's infrastructure has shown that these fears were largely unfounded. One firm that thinks so is British Leyland who have completed a new works in collaboration with the National Bus Company. It is due to begin production early next year and is scheduled to produce 2,000 buses a year of a completely new design on production lines laid out on motorcar lines. In the first phase of the development, which will be single shift working, up to 300 will be employed.

"The new buses will be single-deckers of advanced integral structure combining the chassis and body," a British Leyland spokesman said. "We anticipate no difficulties in getting suitable labour and the transport facilities with the new M6, and another planned, will be good."

An environment that attracts executive staff, the pool of semi-skilled and unskilled labour, plenty of land for factory expansion and "remarkably good road and rail links with most industrial areas of Britain" are the main reasons why British Industrial Plastics, a Midlands-based company, developed a major engineering and moulding facility at Maryport, West Cumberland.

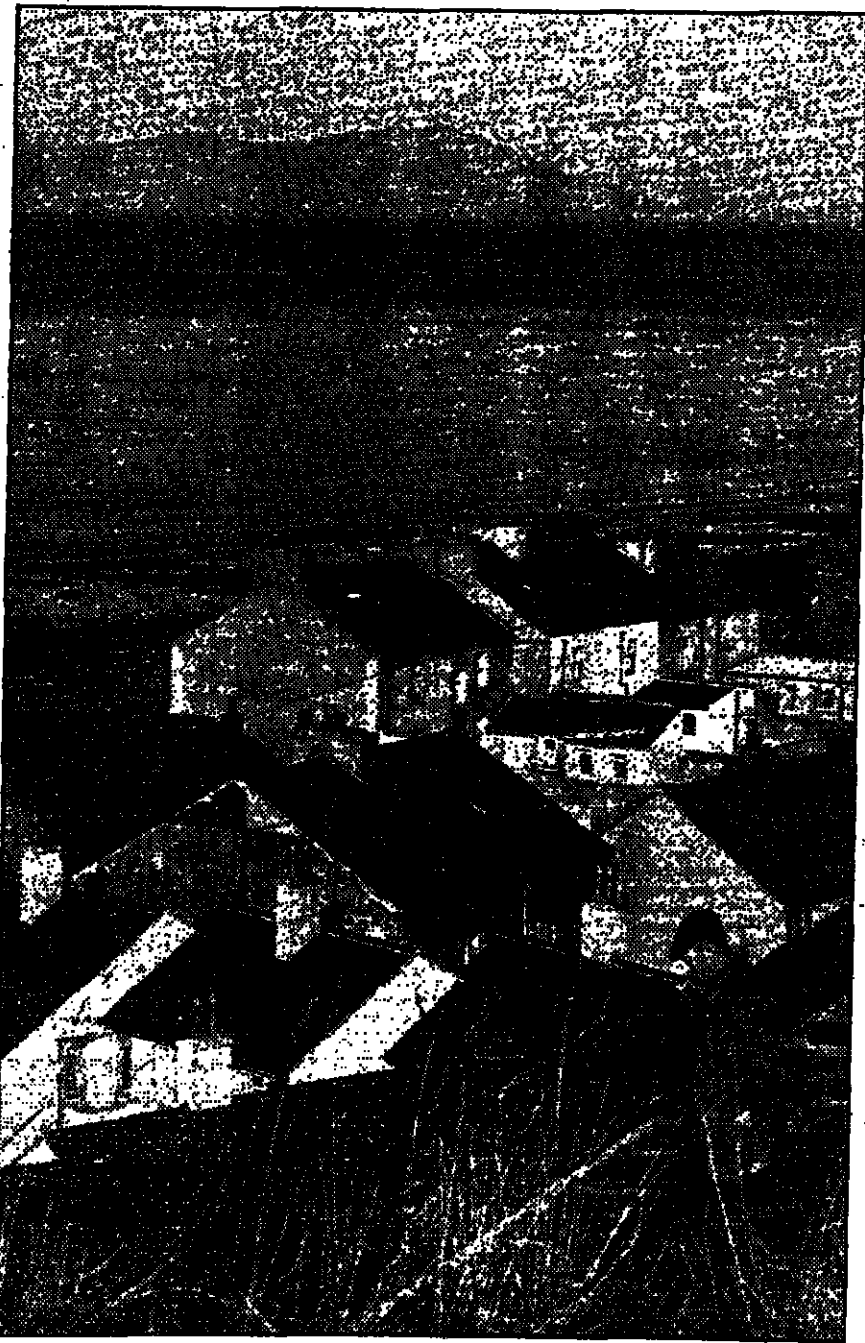
The nucleus of this unit was Hornbow, a company that had been operating as a trade moulder and button manufacturer at Maryport since 1938. BIP acquired the firm in 1960, obtaining another outlet for its plastics raw materials and gaining more moulding know-how. BIP's experience with executives has been encouraging. Few—if any—of its executives regret exchanging the Midlands for Cumberland with its immediate hinterland of the Lake District and a long coastline with scope for almost every sporting and recreational activity. The "commuter belt" five miles behind West Cumberland's industrial area offers good housing facilities—private or council built—and the local authority is noted for its progressive education policy.

Albright & Wilson, the big chemical group, employs 2,200 at Whitehaven in a modern factory which is a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. The firm started as Marchon Products in 1944 in the back kitchen of a house with a garage. "We made good progress and found the labour position very attractive for male and female labour," a spokesman said. "We have developed enormously since the early years and we haven't finished growing yet."

Border Engineering (Contractors), who employ 700 at their Whitehaven factory, have diversified from civil engineering into house building. Mr J. L. W. Bartholomew, a director, speaks with enthusiasm of the recent purchase of the old Royal Naval air station at Anghorn, which is off the

CYRIL LEACH on the incentives provided by good labour, land, and transport facilities

Living down the isolated image



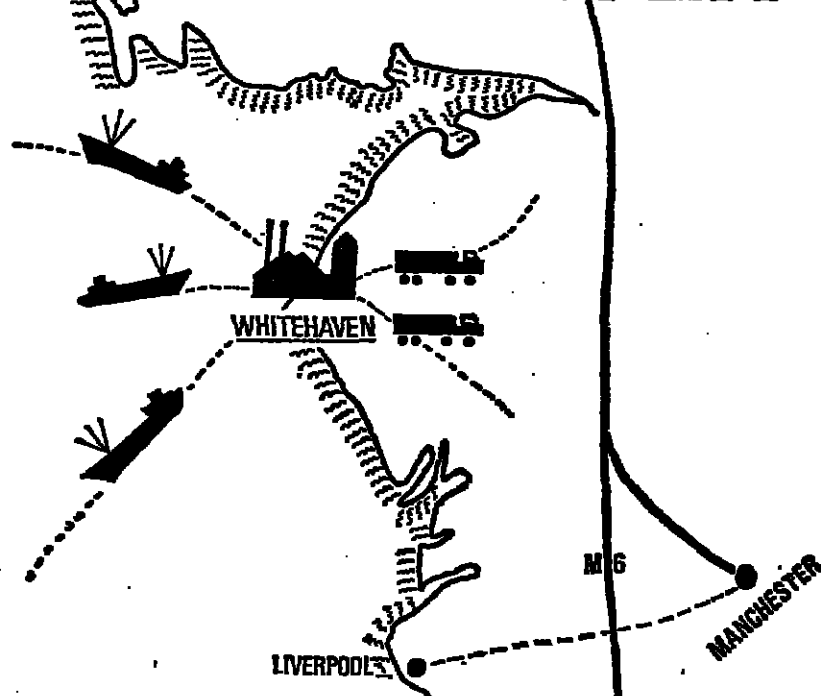
MARYPORT: an environment that attracts executive staff

Solway, west of Cumberland. "We bought 130 houses which had been used as married quarters for naval staff and workers. Some of the houses had not been occupied for about two years and we have done them up. This is a spacious estate and can be used for homes or holiday property. "We would heartily recommend other firms to come into the area. We have not only got the M6 but have been promised a new one by the Government which will come from Penrith through Keswick virtually to Workington and Whitehaven. It is a good

type of labour in this area and they are prepared to work hard."

Thames Board Mills, Europe's largest producer of packaging material, employs 450 at its mill at Siddick, near Workington. A lot of reclamation work has been done, converting old workings into a pleasure garden with caravans and hotels. "We have never had a transport or a labour problem here," said a spokesman. "Most of our labour is from West Cumberland, and there are no worries about transport. The new motorway will improve our transport facilities."

WHITER THAN WHITEHAVEN



Saying that Marchon is whiter than Whitehaven may be an extravagant claim—but it does have a certain appropriateness. Because Marchon, world-wide suppliers of chemicals for shampoos and detergents, moved into the town as long ago as 1944. Now twenty seven years and tons and tons and tons of white washes later, we're still expanding.

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CUMBERLAND



Left: drovers route near Ennerdale Water; picture by Robert Smithies.

Right: loading timber at Thames Board Mills, Siddick; picture by M. Broomfield.

Bottom right: Seathwaite Farm, Borrowdale; picture by Robert Smithies.

From herds to Herdwicks

EDWARD HART
on farming and
forestry in a
region of
contrasts

CUMBERLAND is a county of contrasts. Agriculturally, it varies from the lush grazing lands of the Eden Valley to mountain peaks where only specially adaptable sheep survive. Along its western seaboard lies a strip of arable land with the Whitehaven industrial complex as its approximate centre. To the east, the northern Pennines rise above Alston, highest market town in England.

The county's 706,500 acres of agricultural land contain 217,000 acres of rough grazing apart from a considerable area of common land. Its 4,000 farmers employ a total staff of 4,200, which with the inclusion of 700 part-time farmers indicates a region of small farms.

Such a generalisation is untrue, as shown by the 10,000 cows comprising herds of 100 or more. The county's 98,000 cows are in herds of an average size of 37, a progressive increase since 1942 (15.8) and 1960 (24.4). Though the number of herds has dropped by 11 per cent compared with 1965, milk sales have risen by 17 per cent. The black-and-white Friesian accounts for over 80 per cent of dairy cows, Ayrshire 15 per cent, and the once popular Shorthorn now less than three per cent.

Mr John Moffitt regards

the Eden Valley as one of the best dairying areas in the country. He moved from his native Northumberland in 1951 to a 130-acre farm lying between the 450 and 500 feet contours.

The number of cows has been increased with acreage to top 100 head, with planned expansion to 200. Latest herd average was over 1,600 gallons at 4.4 per cent butterfat, with a margin per cow over such direct costs as food, fertiliser and veterinary bills of £214, or twice the national average.

Mr Moffitt claims that every cow in his Dalton herd is capable of breeding a bull calf good enough for stud. His aim is a cow that will respond to a variety of housing and management methods, milk out easily to modern machine milking, and have a temperament not easily upset by less individual attention. A tractor man, two herdsmen and Mr Moffitt form the total staff, justifying the dictum that high-yielding pedigree cattle need not be pampered to achieve outstanding results.

Dalton Friesians are also bred with an eye to the butcher's demands, but the Cumbrian Hills are grazed by specialist beef herds on their lower slopes. The county has 30,000 beef cows, mostly spring-calving with calves sold at the autumn sales.

Winter fodder for hill stock is always a problem, at its worst in the Alston area where short growing season and severe winters are combined with high rainfall and wet land that "poaches" easily under the treading of many hooves. Stock reared under such arduous conditions do well when moved to the kinder plains.

Shorthorn

Many sheep are folded on swedes, the large size and annual acreage of 7,500 being a pointer to climatic suitability. The Galloway cow is bred on the highest hills, crossed with the white Cumberland Shorthorn to produce the popular Blue-grey.

This has its counterpart in the sheep world, with Swaledale ewes on the hills crossed with Blue-faced Leicester on in-bye fields, giving the milky and prolific Greyface, embodying the best points of both parents. Another breed seen on Cumberland pastures is the Rough Fell of the long trailing fleece and quiet disposition. Of the county's 306,000 breeding sheep, two-thirds are on the hills.

On the very tops are the Herdwicks. One theory is that they (along with many other breeds) swam ashore when the Spanish Armada foundered. They then proceeded to climb, as do their descendants today, stopping

only because the mountains don't go any higher.

Herdwick sheep have a strong homing instinct, but many sorts of cattle and sheep have been driven by men down Cumbrian drovers' roads since the days of the great Falkirk Tryst. A favoured route was Carlisle to Penrith, but, to reach this road, cattle from Galloway were sometimes driven across the Solway sands. On occasion the tide was swifter than they, and many losses have been recorded on the hazardous journey.

Near Penrith lies the Cumberland and Westmorland College of Agriculture and Forestry, Newton Rigg. Day classes throughout the twin counties attract 320 students, with 47 taking the residential National Certificate of Agriculture. All types of forestry courses are included, from short workers' courses to revision courses for the National Diploma in Forestry.

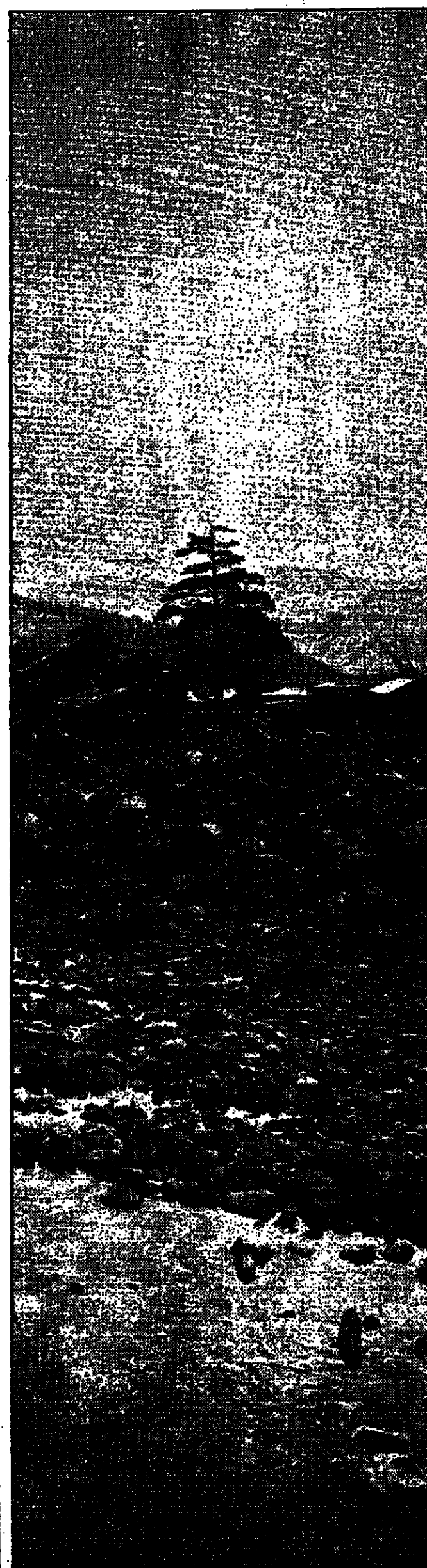
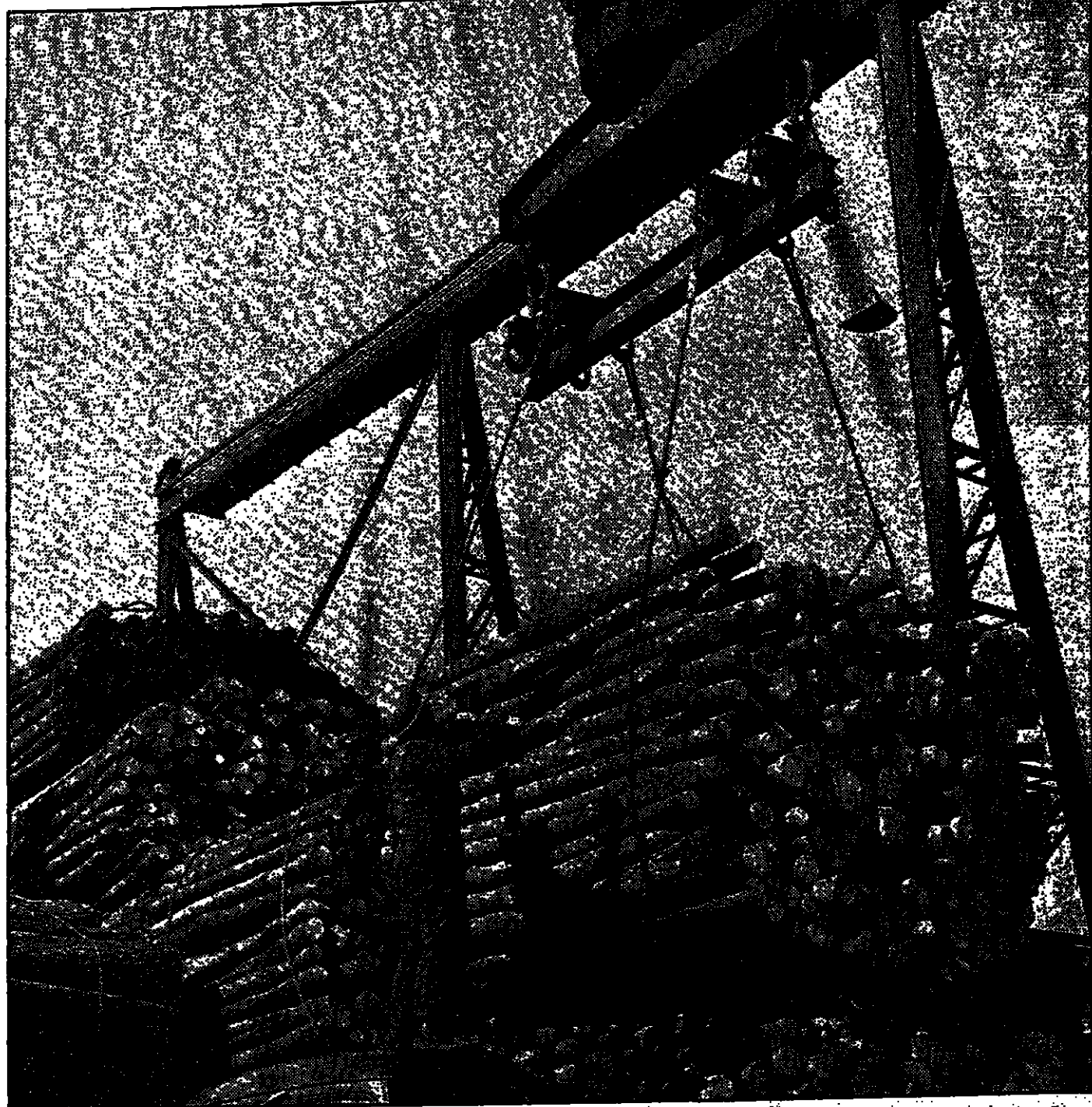
Hill farm

Principal Mr W. Steele has maintained the very practical approach laid down by his predecessor Professor Jim Hall and long-serving chairman Mr J. F. Herdman. Newton Rigg retains the farming atmosphere more closely than some rather cloistered colleges, and a hill farm at Mungisdale a few miles away enables 13 students to take a hill farming option.

Food is also processed commercially at several industrial centres, and the county boasts Europe's largest producer of packaging board and its first integrated pulp and board mill. At Siddick, Workington, Thames Board Mills carry out the whole process from intake of pulp wood to manufacture of high-quality board. Home-grown timber is almost the sole raw material, one sixth coming from Cumberland. The finished product goes all over the United Kingdom for food packaging and other carton usage. Annual production of 45,000 tons employs 450 people.

The country's largest farmers' cooperative, West Cumberland Farmers' Trading Society, operates from Whitehaven. It has branches in many parts of the North, and pioneers group buying and selling schemes. A new trunk road to link these various industrial activities with the newly opened M6 is planned, though its route is in dispute.

Should it pass through Keswick or to the north of the fells? The very considerable local interest in hunting, hound trailing, and walking favours the latter. Industrialists seem more concerned with the actual arrival of the road rather than its exact location. Like the M6, it will affect life in an area with plenty of space except in the high tourist season, when a November journey from the Pennines along winding Lakeland roads and by towering fell to the western seaboard is a worthwhile experience.



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مکرم بن قنبر

CAROL ASHKINAZE, New York, Mo

A blot on the sex game

SOME call it "unisex," and regard its popularity as a fad. But some psychologists, sociologists and women's liberationists are saying that the changes are more than skin deep: that men and women have never been more alike in thought and behaviour, and that concepts of "masculinity" and "femininity" will have to change. "Unisex," they claim, is not a fad that will pass quickly. The only study to this effect has been made by Dr Fred Brown, a bearded, conservatively dressed clinical psychologist from Mt Sinai Hospital here. His work with the famous Rorschach inkblot test has been raising eyebrows from the first ranks of women's liberation to the last bastions of male supremacy.

A blurring of traditional sex roles, loss of sexual identity, increased bisexuality and homosexuality among young people, and the breakdown of the traditional family unit, are among the dangers Brown reads into the way people are beginning to dress, behave and interpret one particular inkblot.

This inkblot, the third in a series of 10, is usually referred to as the "sex-identity" blot. It is so ambiguous, Brown admitted, that many persons have seen it as a butterfly, a pair of birds, a human skull or two female figures. But therapists who use it to determine if a patient is comfortable with his or her sexual role are not satisfied with any of those interpretations.

The "overwhelming majority" of healthy persons tested in the past half-century, since the test was devised, have immediately identified it as two male figures, Brown said—two diplomats bowing to one another, or two waiters bending to pick up a tray. That was the correct response—and one given even by many mental patients, as long as their problems weren't related to sexual identity.

In the mid-60s, however, Brown noticed that many of his patients, male and female, had begun giving the female, or "abnormal," interpretation. "Since the male was the dominant figure in our society, the healthy person was supposed to suppress the feminine suggestions and see two men. If anything, Brown's finding simply reflects the fact that women are becoming more visible in society, and trying to fit them into his own biases," she said.



Elements of tragedy

BY JOHN FAIRHALL

TWO parties of young men set off yesterday for a four-day trek through the snow-covered Cairngorm mountains within hours of rescue parties recovering the bodies of six schoolchildren in the same area. And the man who dispatched them, the warden of the Outward Bound school at Burghhead on the Moray Firth, Mr R. Swanson, was confident that they were not in danger.

The wind had moderated from the earlier gale force, but there were still freezing temperatures and snow to contend with. The Outward Bound organisers put their trust in proper clothing and equipment and highly experienced leadership.

"The snow is well down into the gullies and the parties will probably keep to the lower tracks," the warden said last night. "If conditions make it necessary, they are prepared to just sit tight in a hut for a couple of days, until it is safe to continue."

Outward Bound have sent out nearly 100,000 youngsters from their centres, at Burghhead, the Lake District, Wales and Dartmoor. About 800 of them were girls. Mountain expeditions from the Welsh and northern centres

continue 52 weeks in the year.

The Trust's director of external affairs, Mr A. R. Johnson, said he could not remember a serious accident from exposure during the eight years he had been with them. The Burghhead warden recalled one boy dying in the Cairngorms, from exposure but with the complication of a heart condition that made him more than usually susceptible.

By setting high standards, in equipment and in the level of expertise of their full-time instructors, Outward Bound have shown that even in winter, the risks to youngsters on mountain expeditions can be minimal.

The problem is obviously greater for the Edinburgh Education Authority. There is a full-time and highly experienced warden at the Laggan Adventure Centre, from which the children who died yesterday set out. He can make sure that the parties of schoolchildren and students who set out are properly equipped, and can give advice on routes and conditions.

He also insists, on the instructions of the education authority, on all group leaders

being properly qualified. This would normally mean holding a Mountain Leadership Certificate.

Qualifying for the certificate involves a two-week course, practical experience carefully logged for a year, and then an assessment and examination by a board from Outward Bound and the Central Council for Physical Recreation. This includes practical tests on map reading and weather lore.

The insistence on certification eliminates the bizarrely ill-equipped parties who, particularly in the Lake District, keep the rescue teams busy—the girls in high heels, the children without maps or windproof clothing. But among the groups who use the Laggan Adventure Centre all the year round there will be some led by people with less expertise than the full-time wardens.

After all the checks and the advice, the final responsibility for the safety of the party will rest with the leader who has to decide how to react to the changing weather and the stamina of the party.

Theoretically, a party of schoolchildren could be equipped to cope with any

weather. "If you had Polar equipment you could stand anything you could find in this country but that would obviously be inappropriate," said Dr O. G. Edholm, a member of the Medical Research Council.

Often the crucial decision is knowing when to stop and seek shelter. "There can be grave danger in pushing on without taking into account the weakening of one or more members of the party," Dr Edholm said. "It then becomes too late to find shelter."

"It is the wind that kills," Dr Edholm said. Even on a calm day, with the temperature at freezing point, a breeze of 5-6 mph could double or even triple the cooling effect. "On the whole at children of 15 or 16 are very tough, but they are unlikely to stand the effects of cooling as well as an adult. Often the least risk is to stop and shelter."

Dr Edholm has been involved in investigations into a number of deaths by exposure. In many cases, he said, the cause was inadequate clothing; on other occasions the difficulty was in appreciating how weak members of the party had become.

Lytton blooms again

BY DENNIS BARKER



LORD A. IN: LYTTON WOULD BE AMUSED

THE Bloomsbury Set, or such of it that survives into these less indulgent times, gathered again in WC1 yesterday to pay tribute to the late Lord A. In. A Bloomsbury square suddenly sprouted a little knot of people outside the house where the acidulous Strachey used to live, huddling themselves against the icy gale.

The house where Lytton lived, and wrote "Queen Victoria" and perhaps two more of his stringent examinations of the famous, is now the publications department of London University. A few doors up the university's Institute of Computer Science, Emergent nations have educational establishments in the square.

Among the gathering of the faithful to unveil a GLC plaque to Strachey, the conversation hushed and fluttered in the house where Lytton lived, and wrote "Queen Victoria" and perhaps two more of his stringent examinations of the famous, is now the publications department of London University. A few doors up the university's Institute of Computer Science, Emergent nations have educational establishments in the square.

Lord Annan, in astrakhan-collared coat but still recognisable as a contemporary figure, was there among the Bloomsburyites to unveil the plaque, to point out that Lytton had wanted "a little fame and his name in London at the weekend, and is thought to be staying here with his wife Jennifer, who used to be a nanny at the British Embassy in Moscow."

Lytton's name has repeatedly been linked with furtive East-West negotiations. He turned up in Israel last summer, and had talks with Golda Meir's political adviser. Since then, he has twice visited the United States. In August, 1970, he met a team from "Time-Life" in a Copenhagen hotel, where he was either selling or checking Khrushchev's memoirs.

The American press reported last week that Lytton was in New York and had had meetings with television and radio people, and probably Government officials. He was quoted as saying that he was on his way to Denmark to "do some Christmas shopping and see a real live show."

This may have been a red herring, but Lytton has at least one private connection with Denmark. As a journalist, he earned good money from Western newspapers, including the London "Evening News". Most of his earnings are sent to Osterman Petersen, a Copenhagen export firm which supplies Moscow diplomats and foreign correspondents with luxury goods unobtainable in the Soviet Union.

MISCELLANY

Present—or not

VICTOR LOUIS, whom the Kremlin protects, is believed to be stopping over in England on his way east from New York. He flew to London at the weekend, and is thought to be staying here with his wife Jennifer, who used to be a nanny at the British Embassy in Moscow.

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● HUSH, HUSH, whisper who dares. Ted Heath is conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in Elgar's "Cockaigne." It is common form for dedicated music-lovers who can't get tickets for a big concert to sit in for rehearsals. But at Downing Street insistence, the LSO has excluded the public from all rehearsals for Thursday's gala. Who is he worried about: the IRA or the critics?

Cheque mates

PAINTERS of the world unite. Michael Holroyd's biography of Augustus John processes and should be ready by 1976. But whereas Holroyd's portrait of Lytton Strachey could loosely be called debunking, the one on the flamboyant John will have to do a bit of basking. John's reputation was that of a florid, drinking, womanising thumper of the nose at convention, who kept wads of notes on the mantelpiece and didn't much mind them falling into the fire. Holroyd had one true story from a friend of John's. The painter was short of money and

looked around the house for uncashed cheques. He found £12,000 worth.

But Holroyd says John asked high prices only because he was not on solidarity. He knew it would help lesser painters jack up their prices. "Once he actually got the cheque he tended to lose interest." All trade unionists of similar mind please write to Robert Carr.

Cliff hanger

WHERE IS Hugh Scanlon while his Sheppey cottage hangs on the edge of a decaying cliff and the rot sets in on the tool room benches? Answer: he's fraternising among delegates at the AFL-CIO annual conference in Miami Beach for a couple of weeks. No one at the engineering union's headquarters can remember when he's expected back.

Gone for two weeks, but well aware of the Coventry situation, left in the capable hands of a member of the executive, Bob Wright. Not so much aware of the missing bits of the garden of his recently renovated holiday home, he might just be back in time to pick up the pieces.

Gaol break



CLAUS: blasphemy

THE Public Interest Research Centre, the British consumer watchdogs advised by Ralph Nader, is handing out no clues to its first targets. Not for a couple of weeks anyway, by which time it will have informed the lucky winners of a short list of four or so possibilities.

Meanwhile the typewriter keyboard of Dr August Dvorak (? . . . P Y against the standard, recognised QWERT) is occupying some side time of Charles Medawar, PIRC researcher. Dvorak himself gave up trying to get his keyboard accepted in 1922, but a 62-year-old American printer, Philip Davis, went before the tight-lipped keyboard standards sub-committee of the International Stan-

dards Organisation in London yesterday to plead the cause.

Medawar was alongside with Nader when he had a go in Washington last summer. He thinks he has an MP interested and hears that the ISO has little doubt about Dvorak's superiority, but many more doubts about the problems of retotyping and retraining. One of the board's claims is 20 per cent increased productivity/leisure, depending on which way you look at it. Should appeal to many fingers.

Scaled down

WHAT DOES James Johnson, the Labour MP for Hull West, have that Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, lacks? Well, the power to elicit a commitment from Geoffrey Rippon for a start. In the Commons yesterday, Rippon promised Johnson that Britain would not sign up with Europe till he had made sense of looking after the fishermen. A few days ago, when Rippon was asked for a similar undertaking by Healey, he evaded the question.

This does not mean that Rippon has since had his arm twisted into a new commitment. HMG has recognised all along that it must get fisheries sorted out if it is to keep the support of a dozen Tory MPs. It is simply that Mr Europe finds it very hard to take D. Healey seriously. Of all the Labour heroes who have changed course, the Shadow Foreign Secretary is the most despised.

Shift lock

"MY VIEWS on prison life are based entirely on imagination. I didn't see the inside of prison until much later." Hugo Claus, the Belgian Edward Bond, musing on his play, "Friday," which opens tonight upstairs at the Royal Court in London.

The play is about a man sent to prison for sleeping with his daughter. Claus himself was sentenced to four months by a Belgian judge last year for mere blasphemy. He had rewritten the Dutch classic version of "Everyman," representing the Trinity by three naked actors. "Since God made man in his image, I thought this poetic interpretation was perfectly in order. The courts thought otherwise."

As soon as he could, Claus left Belgium for Holland. "I don't know of any other playwright who has been sent to gaol for blasphemy since the sixteenth century." In Amsterdam last year, he staged an anti-colonial satire about King Leopold. "The Belgians once gave me the Leopold II Award, so I suppose this wasn't the right way to repay them."

Radical Tom

I HAVE been search in vain for the mot just to convey the opposite of "radical chic." Tom Wolfe's inspired phrase for describing Leonard Bernstein's famous New York party for the Black Panthers. I need it to describe the exact nature of the occasion at which I recently met Sir Oswald Mosley, Tom to his friends.

Sir Oswald, 76, is politically dead but still living in Paris. He pays occasional visits to London. To meet him on this particular occasion were assembled in a Mayfair flat an exotic collection of millionaires and socialites, punter and the latter mostly of the Irish variety—and me.

Mr Angus Ogilvie had popped in to borrow a black tie, which must be the nearest royal equivalent of carrying coals to Newcastle. Mr Edward Goldsmith, the popular eccentric and potty ecologist, was there to predict the coming extinction of man. Undeterred by the exemplary presence of the guest of honour, Mr Goldsmith plans to form a new political party, Mr John Aspinall, the gambler and zoo proprietor, was there accusing Mr Goldsmith of "anthropological fascism." Mr Aspinall—big game organiser turned big game keeper—is worried about the coming extinction of the tiger. A good deal of the political discussion before dinner concerned the priorities which should apply on the heels of Armageddon.

Sir Oswald is a well preserved figure of a man with a remarkably intact political ego. His manner these days is that of elder statesman. He is a fascinating and exotic piece of living history. He last entered the Commons in 1918 and is the next in line to the Ramsay MacDonald Government of 1929. But he talks rather as if he had recently resigned from Mr Wilson's Cabinet. He resigned from Mr MacDonald's in 1930. "I have always been a man of the Left," he insists. "The next 30 years might almost not have happened, as if history had revolved around him like a great cartwheel."

We drive a few yards in his chauffeured car to Berkeley Square for dinner at Mr Aspinall's elegant and sumptuous Clermont Club. At dinner Sir Oswald does actually say—I swear to it—"Some of my best friends are Jews." Perhaps he was the original author.

Why did he persist with fascism after the war, indeed right up to the end of the fifties? Loyalty to his supporters and friends, especially those who had stood by him when he was in prison. He had contested Nothing Hill on an anti-immigration ticket as late as 1968. Yes, but he regarded Mr Enoch Powell as a dangerous extremist with an unfortunate choice of inflammatory language. "You may think me an old ogre but I have always been on the side of minorities," he had said earlier.

By nearly all accounts, from friend and bitter foe alike, the young pre-Fascist Mosley was a glamorous figure with great magnetic appeal. That is just believable today: then he struck people as endowed with spectacular promise, now he has the distinction and some of the dignity of spectacular failure. But contemporaries spotted the other side of him too. Stanley Baldwin said "Tom Mosley is a cad and a wrong 'un, and they will find it out." Harold Nicholson, while sticking with him, observed his alarming penchant for discipline. You see that too today, in the mouth: the charm of the smile disappears as the lip twists into something more cruel.

As the evening went on and as we progressed through Sir Oswald Mosley's long checked career the character of his conversation underwent a change. His anecdotal reminiscences of the Lloyd George period were amusing and sharp. On the second MacDonald Government he was an important historical source. His account of his Fascist period was a revealing mixture of apology and defiance. But, as we came to the present, the old instincts roused themselves. Old politicians never die.

His life in France contained many satisfactions and he had no great desire to return to Britain. He preferred to exercise his influence in other ways, notably on television on both sides of the Atlantic. But the crisis still lay ahead (for Mosley the crisis is where the rainbow ends) and if the call came he would place himself at the service of the British people.

This was said quite seriously. I gulped my brandy, blinked and listened. On the floor of Parliament he stood where he had always stood since the thirties. He would rule through Parliament but it must be dissolved to allow a general election to establish a stronger central authority based on Cabinet of all the talents. He would offer his services for two years after his services for two years out would serve reluctantly or four.

The party broke up with little goodnight. The old man leapt. If it all happens tomorrow he will have cooked us into "hype and his life will be finished by the time we wake up."

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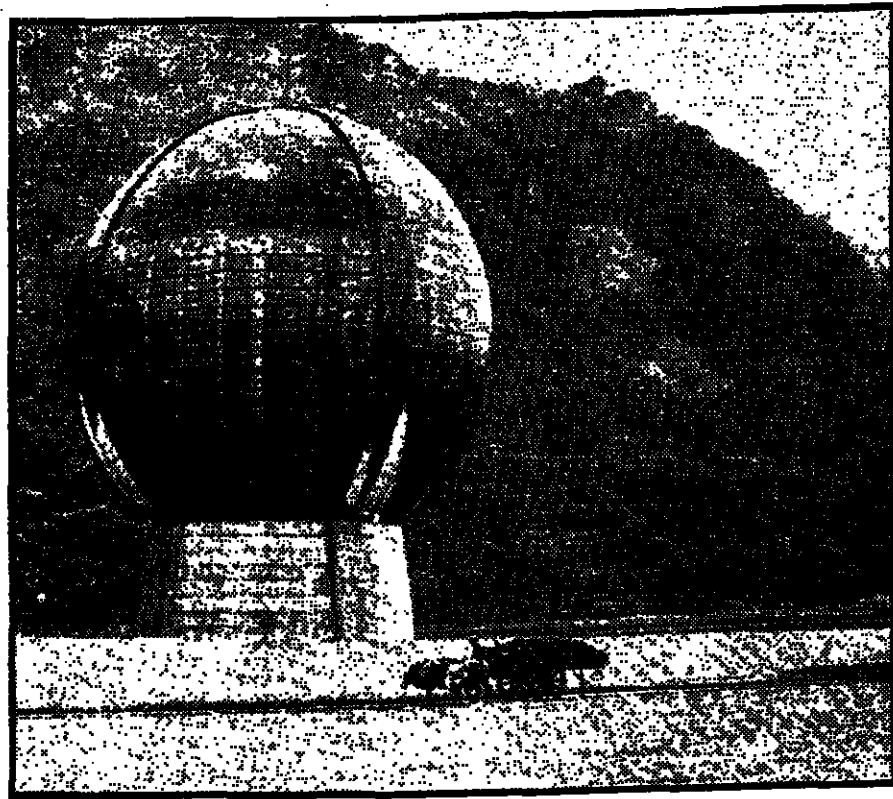
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What future for the Third World?

Judith Hart, MP, former Minister for Overseas Development, John Hatch and Jonathan Power find reasons for hope in political turmoil



Left to right: Nigerian in need; country culture and Indian atomic energy; and Harlem townscape—what comes first, town or country?

WASHINGTON: isolation as an aid to peace

"I do not regard the events of the month in Washington as dismal by any means. At least some people in Congress have recognised that there is a conflict between the democratic idea and its prostitution through assistance to oppressive neo-fascist regimes."

"I AM NOT too sure the Congress is going to approve this aid bill this year... we are violating everything that made our country great and all this started a few years ago with this misguided foreign aid programme. We have to double in everybody's business everywhere. We have no way of knowing whether or not these people would have subscribed to our philosophy, whether or not anything that we stand for could be supported by them in reality, because as long as Uncle Sam is there with this black grab bag playing Santa Claus you will never know, in all probability, their real intention." — Otto Passman, Congressman for Louisiana, June 21, 1971.

MR PASSMAN is the chairman of the appropriations sub-committee dealing with foreign assistance which sat from March to July this year. He has been at it for 17 years, a cross to be borne with patient resignation by AID, the American State Department equivalent to our Overseas Development Administration, as his committee probes and winks out the relevant and irrelevant details of the American aid programme. Mr Passman believes that "this destructive giveaway aid programme" is an abomination. It doesn't make good Americans out in foreign parts, it wastes a lot of American dollars, and anyway he doesn't much believe in welfare, even at home. But the Passmans have always been around, and they haven't counted for much in power terms: AID has always got by.

On Greece
Until this year—a year punctuated by explosions in Congress and the Senate about foreign assistance policies, and by a series of partial or total defeats for the President. On Greece, for example: "I think we should retain a good friend in Greece," said General Warren to the Senate Committee, putting the Pentagon view that military assistance to Greece should continue. "But," said the chairman, Senator Proxmire (who has just withdrawn from the contest for the democratic presidential nomination), "Greece has had a government which has been dictatorial, authoritarian, suppresses civil liberties severely."

On that issue, Nixon lost in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he won two weeks ago in the whole

Senate, but at the heavy cost of intensifying the determination of progressives like Frank Church to resist the whole programme. On Pakistan, appropriations for the supply of arms have been the cause of a long drawn-out quarrel with the Administration, which has only now given way. There have been others.

Concern about the drug problem in America leads to a long argument: why should American aid support Turkey, when it would not take effective action to stop its supplies of drugs? Concern about Brazil: why give help to a country which practises atrocious torture to maintain its regime?

All of these provided a liberal backcloth for the key issue, which is the "Nixon doctrine" itself. The American sickness about Vietnam has left politicians' nerve-ends raw. Their anguished sensitivity on the aid question can only be understood if the formulation of the aid programme itself is fully appreciated. Year by year the Senate and the House of Representatives are asked to accept appropriations (roughly the equivalent of our Estimates) which combine economic and military assistance and economic aid to military allies.

Dawn of disillusion

The last year when the programme emerged unscathed was 1965, when Vietnam still seemed to most Americans to be a just war which America would win; and since the dawn of disillusion—if one can date that at 1967—Congress has imposed severe cuts of between 10 to 15 per cent in appropriations, and between 20 to 40 per cent in authorisations. This year the rebellion against south-east Asian involvement, in the context of the policy of phased military withdrawal, found its focus in the aid programme.

Over and over again the Nixon doctrine was spelt out to Congress committees, by Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defence, and by William Rogers, military withdrawal from Vietnam does not mean less American involvement in South-east Asia; direct participation by American forces is to be replaced by military and economic assistance which will transfer responsibility from the United States to its treaty allies—particularly Cambodia. This is the formula of "peace through partnership and strength" and "greater self-reliance on the part of other nations through security assistance to reduce the size of our military forces abroad without leaving a potentially dangerous vacuum." But, said the chairman, Senator Proxmire (who has just withdrawn from the contest for the democratic presidential nomination), "Greece has had a government which has been dictatorial, authoritarian, suppresses civil liberties severely."

Indeed, the original programme of "economic and military assistance" which the Senate rejected, consisting of 38 per cent economic aid and 62 per cent military assistance, showed the largest increase over last year on the military side, as the following table submitted to Congress shows:

FY 1972 Economic and Military Assistance Request compared with the FY 1971 request (in thousands of dollars)		
Appropriation		Change
International Organizations	\$ + 51,285	
Military Assistance		
Grants and other	+ 70,180	
Development Loans	- 52,500	
Refueling Fund		
International Security Assistance	+ 45,000	
Foreign Military Credit Sales	+ 310,000	
Supporting Assistance	+ 272,000	
Contingency Fund	+ 75,074	
		+ 465,039

The real crunch came when Senator Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee demanded, but could not obtain, forward plans for foreign military assistance and supporting aid. The Senate Foreign Assistance Committee pursued the point. Senator Proxmire told Secretary of State Rogers in September, in the run-up to confrontation with the Administration a few weeks later: "This is not a matter of being against foreign aid; we want to know where we are going to use it. I think without that kind of projection it is going to be very, very hard to get a foreign aid bill passed in the Senate."

It was indeed very hard, as the ranks of the traditional conservative opponents of all public spending and aid in particular were joined by liberals tired of the chain reaction of foreign military assistance—military involvement—Vietnam and deeply suspicious that the phased military withdrawal from Vietnam is not after all the end of the matter.

Assistance

Senator Fulbright put it very clearly soon after the original Senate vote. He favoured aid "to assist underdeveloped countries and not to dominate them," he said, and he regarded as the most controversial part of the programme the provision for military and economic aid for Cambodia; the Cambodia issue paralleled the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which was used to thrust American involvement in Vietnam war.

The United States stands very low in the league table of donor country aid performance. In 1969 it provided only 0.65 per cent of its gross national product in development assistance (including private investment). But it still provides roughly half of the total world transfer of resources from rich to poor countries, in a curious amalgam of cold war strategy and useful help.

Within AID, whose head is Dr John Hannah, a Truman Point Four academic used to constant disappointment, are good people trying to do good things—propaganda about the need to liberalise trade, researching and spending on rural development and agriculture and education and population. What is wrong with the AID "pure aid" programme, divorced from

its military component, is not its content, which is as good as any bilateral donor provides, but its emphasis in the selection of recipients: Brazil and Greece, but no longer Chile; Ethiopia because it is the site of an important American communications system, as Congress was told; countries whose friendship or neutrality in the cold war is important.

The pity of it is that the whole American governmental aid scene was about to be dramatically changed. Almost two years ago, President Nixon received the report of the Peterson Commission, reviewing the aid system. He accepted it a year later, and Congress has sat on it all this year. It proposed a clear separation of military and economic assistance and a clearly identified "pure aid" programme; a hiving-off of aid administration; and a much higher proportion of multilateral channelling of aid resources.

Cut the requests

But Mr Passman and his friends did not care for the thought that they might lose some of their powers of detailed control and scrutiny. "I am frustrated, I am worried because it looks like these people who would hide foreign aid... are forcing it into the so-called multilateral organisations where we lose control. The only control that we have is to cut the requests because when we give them the money we never know for what projects and what countries and at what time they would be funded." — a frustrated Mr Passman was apparently just too much for the White House.

The Peterson report is still gathering dust on the shelf—although perhaps the events of this month may put it firmly on the Congress agenda.

In the meantime, the Nixon doctrine has won again: most of the recent compromise has been at the expense of the amount and quality of the genuine aid programme. American development loans are, in effect, written off, for they may no longer include concessionary elements. They are unlikely to be sought by developing countries, who might just as well go straight to the Chase Manhattan Bank.

But I do not regard the events of the month in Washington as dismal by any means. At least some people in Congress have recognised that "aid" which serves as the instrument of military and foreign policy strategy is not aid at all; that there is an irreconcilable conflict between the democratic idea and its prostitution through assistance to oppressive neo-fascist regimes; and that Cambodian involvement in the future presents as great a threat to peace as did Vietnam involvement in the past. It is progress of a kind.

JUDITH HART

LIMA: the poor lead the poor

"China is now active in developing areas of Africa and Asia. With her power base as a permanent member of the Security Council and her participation throughout UN organs, a new era is opening. For the first time the Third World has a voice in the councils of power."

ROBERT McNAMARA, President of the World Bank, stated the other day that even if the developing countries are so successful in fertility control that each couple produces only two children, in 70 years' time their present population of 2,600 million will have grown to 14,000 million.

In many of these countries population is increasing at twice the rate of food production. Thus every year many people are eating less. It is estimated that 20 per cent of all males of working age are unemployed—a total figure of about 100 million, with an equal number under-employed.

Over the past few years the developing countries have seen their share of world trade decline from 27 to 17 per cent. The average annual growth rate of developing economies during the 1960s was about 5 per cent. When population increases are taken into account this falls to 2.25 per cent per head—about half that in the developed nations. Thus the gap between poor and rich is rapidly widening.

It was in the face of these awesome threats that representatives of 95

developing nations gathered in Lima, Peru, recently. The task entrusted to them was to construct a common strategy with which to face the conference and the prospect of being world leaders next April when the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development meets in Chile.

Yet in the weeks before the delegates foregathered in Lima a succession of catastrophic blows rendered the prospects of the Third World even more hopeless, at least for the immediate future. The international monetary crisis induced an instability in currencies which gravely threatened the infant trade of developing countries and caused even greater uncertainty for the prices of their primary products—on which many of them solely depend for their essential imports. The import surcharges imposed by President Nixon raised further barriers to their trading abilities. Britain's decision to join the EEC appeared as one more step in the creation of giant protectionist trading blocks among the rich states. Finally, on the very eve of the conference, the United States Congress delivered the coup de grace by severing the artery of economic aid.

Half the race

Thus each of the 95 nations represented in Lima—half the human race—had one factor in common: their people are poor and the prospect of becoming even poorer. This was perhaps the only common link between the delegates. They soon revealed that the Third World itself is divided—between militants and conciliators, between those still concerned to air political determinants and those seeking an economic strategy, between the primary

producers and the nations which have begun to seek industrial markets.

This division of outlook seriously affected the practical operations of the conference and inhibited agreement within committees. Not only did it cause the conference to overrun by 36 hours, entailing an all-night session before the final communiqué could be agreed, but specific projects were blocked through these rivalries. A special aid scheme was proposed for the poorest countries within the Third World, but opposed by the Latin-Americans because most of these are in Africa and Asia. There was a sharp difference of opinion between the same groups over whether monetary reform should be attempted through a new international conference, as desired by Latin America, or from within the International Monetary Fund, as most of the rest wanted.

In short, although the necessity for the industrialised countries to admit Third World manufactures into their markets remain essential to the infant industries of poor nations, increased trade within the developing world itself is an immediate option more likely to make progress in the current protectionist atmosphere of the rich world.

The prospect for international social justice may seem bleak. Even a modest rising curve of living standards appears out of immediate reach for half mankind. Yet there is one piece which is yet to be deployed on the human board. China is now a member of the United Nations.

So, although the conference exposed the need for unity of purpose and strategy more clearly than ever, it moved little nearer these goals. The

final communiqué simply repeated the now conventional pleas to the developed world, though an attempt is to be made to set up an inter-governmental organisation to represent the poorer countries when international monetary reform is attempted.

Practical lead

It was Zambia and India who offered a lead to more practical policies for the future. Humphrey Mulemba, the Zambian Minister of Mines, asserted that self-sustaining economic growth can only be achieved through cooperation within regions, between regions and on a continental basis. L. N. Mishra, India's Foreign Trade Minister, supported this approach by emphasising the need for cooperation and for "institutionalising" the block of developing nations.

This new factor can have enormous significance. China is not yet accepted fully as a member of the Third World. She was not represented in Lima. There are some who will question her automatic right to join with the developing nations—as the Ivory Coast did at this conference. Yet there are others who already have visualised Chinese methods of self-reliance, grassroots development becoming more relevant than the traditional methods of the ex-colonial Powers.

China is now active in developing areas of Africa and Asia. With her power base as a permanent member of the Security Council and her participation throughout UN organs, a new era is opening. For the first time the Third World has a voice in the councils of power.

JOHN HATCH

AFRICA: developing people, not cities

"Our Western cities, horrid as they are, at least had an economic cause: they grew because of the stimulus to industrialisation... but in Africa we find more people living in towns than there are working in industry..."

UNTIL VERY recently the sacred measuring rod of success in an underdeveloped country was considered to be Gross National Product, not least by the eggheads of such a revered source of development wisdom as the World Bank. But at last the jargon of economic development has begun to change. Earlier this year when the world's leading development experts met to discuss the Pearson Committee report, Robert McNamara, the World Bank's President, sounded a new note.

He challenged the august assembly to stop thinking of success as a 5% growth rate. "What do such figures mean," he said, "when we remember that even for the affluent, life is beset by smog, pollution, noise, traffic congestion, urban violence, youthful dissatisfaction and a terrifying increase in the drug problem? What we must grasp is that gross measures of economic strength and gross measures of economic growth... cannot measure the soundness of the social structure of a nation?" How far this thinking penetrates into the World Bank, however, is a moot point. One of its senior officials said to me after the speech with a cynical smile: "We're making the best of both worlds. We have a radical rhetoric which appeals to the aid lobby and conservative policies that satisfy the bankers."

Nevertheless, the argument of McNamara's speech was brought back to me as I was driving along through the Sierra Leone countryside. I had been given a lift by an airport engineer, a young man who had studied at a London polytechnic. I had told him to take me to Guinea. "You know, their educated people are worth nothing," he said. "But look at me. I am an engineer at the airport. I have a car, a mileage allowance. I can afford to buy you a beer, a whisky, whatever you want." The answer seemed to be staring at me as I looked through the car window. On either side of the road the traditional dwellings of wattle and thatch that characterise so much of the African countryside had been supplanted. There were now sturdy houses—still constructed from traditional materials, apart from the metal roof—but how different they looked. They were tall and square, with a wooden veranda on which the children were playing with clay marbles. The rough-hung doors and high open windows that allowed a minimum of light had been replaced by elegant wooden entrances full of intricate carving, wide window frames with shutters to be closed at night. Every so often through the palm trees I could see a carpenter at work shaping more doors, tables and chairs. The little shops which once sold only soap, paraffin and rice were now heaped with brightly coloured cloth, fish neatly arranged in circular rows, meat and eggs.

Sturdy houses

But is it absolutely necessary that development has to lead to urbanisation and severe social stratification? The answer seemed to be staring at me as I looked through the car window. On either side of the road the traditional dwellings of wattle and thatch that characterise so much of the African countryside had been supplanted. There were now sturdy houses—still constructed from traditional materials, apart from the metal roof—but how different they looked. They were tall and square, with a wooden veranda on which the children were playing with clay marbles. The rough-hung doors and high open windows that allowed a minimum of light had been replaced by elegant wooden entrances full of intricate carving, wide window frames with shutters to be closed at night. Every so often through the palm trees I could see a carpenter at work shaping more doors, tables and chairs. The little shops which once sold only soap, paraffin and rice were now heaped with brightly coloured cloth, fish neatly arranged in circular rows, meat and eggs.

And, this was not the town. The nearest piece of urban living was 15 miles away, with three miles of river in between. But it was only in the town in Africa that I had seen these "luxuries" before—luxuries which seemed meaningless beside the open sewers that linked the decrepit, tin shack, overcrowded houses to the rural development, not based on the salary of an airport engineer or government clerk, but on catching fish, selling coconuts and growing tomatoes. And how much more gentle and stable it all looked.

Yet to my driving companion this was a lower kind of life. To be "educated" or "western" a young man in Africa has to move to the town. The colonial education system gave him urban skills and urban values. Even today only a handful of African countries teach agriculture in school. Hundreds pour into the towns every day, hunting jobs that do not exist. African cities are growing at an alarm-

ing rate, but often for social reasons, not economic ones.

Our Western cities, horrid as they are, at least had an economic cause: they grew because of the stimulus to industrialisation from the agricultural revolution. Manufacturing developed in the villages and market towns and only later, as the demands for higher urban units mounted, did the large towns develop. The proportion of the population living in cities is over 20,000 in Tunisia in 1966. A UN survey showed that 17.5% of the people were in cities, but only 6.8% of the labour force was working in industry.

By 1980 it is estimated that Dakar, Abidjan and Accra alone will each have a million inhabitants—22%, 20%, and 8.5% of their country's total population respectively. Yet only 5% of their population will be engaged in industry. (In Latin America and Asia this imbalance between manufacturing and urban population is even more marked, but there rural overpopulation and archaic land ownership structures are primary causes.)

Cities have failed

But even if African cities could achieve a Western-type balance between population and industry what would be the point? Traditionally we have been brought up to think of cities as synonymous with economic activity, industrialisation and modern civilisation. Large concentrations of people, subdivided into a myriad of economic tasks, served by railways, factories and banks, could produce goods at a far greater rate than could the rural economy with its peasants, blacksmiths and carpenters. Yet our own cities have either failed, or are on the point of failing. The social costs have overwhelmed the economic benefits. How meaningless it is, for example, to say, as some do, that Chicago's black population has a higher average income level than any other black group in the world. Because in Chicago three or four thousand dollars a year means nothing.

It is not enough to stop the garbage piling up on the streets, or rats taking over the stairways. It does not stop the murder rate being almost one a day. It is nothing when rent and the price of food are exorbitantly high, higher than for the whites who live in the better part of town. It is nothing when you have to buy a car to get to work because there's no decent public transport. And yet the god of GNP per head lives on.

So as I drove along through the Sierra Leone bush I could not help but think that the answer must lie on the land and with the small successful family farmers I could see beside the roadside. (After all, modern farming with its sophisticated division of labour is merely an extension of the town and incapable of absorbing much surplus population if it is to be "economic.") The small family farmer, the crofter, however, has enormous potential. Subsistence farming, a dirty word in the economist's vocabulary, can be in fact carried out at quite a high level. Farmers who literally did subsist on maize, beans, and small game, can within a matter of five or ten years, grow green vegetables, and oil palms.

This, together with the simultaneous development in a small village of about a hundred persons of a blacksmith, weaver and carpenter, can mean housing can be improved, a dispensary supported, and the standard of living raised in situ—just what I was seeing out of the car window.

It is also a pattern of life that can easily absorb a growing population, for with relatively small injections of capital: fertiliser, improved seeds, or a simple pump for irrigation, output can be raised sharply. Fertiliser can produce 200 per cent to 400 per cent returns in the first year. Improved seeds can double or triple yields at the next harvest. (It is, of course, this very concept that Julius Nyerere is pioneering with his villagisation programme in Tanzania). Clearly this prescription is no panacea. It cannot answer every need. But it is a question of emphasis.

Does the town grow first and drag the countryside along in its wake with all its frightening social consequences? Or does rural economic activity gradually quicken its pace, steadily but surely pulling together the elements needed for a better life, until the town is ready to emerge as a natural extension of the social and economic life of the countryside?

JONATHAN POWER

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Sears starts £20M war for William Hill

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

Sears Holdings, master company of Mr Charles Sears, is to bid £20 million for the William Hill Organisation, the bookmaker, in a move to build up an important leisure division in the group.

The move has been prompted by the death last month of Mr William Hill, the company's founder and president. It was well-known that Mr Hill, who controlled 29 per cent of the voting shares, would never have entertained a takeover offer for his company when he was alive. But his two trustees have now privately agreed to sell on behalf of his beneficiaries.

This has led Sears to make a bid for all the ordinary shares of William Hill.

The bid, announced yesterday evening, is almost certain to spark a major row concerning both the terms of the offer and the way the bid has been handled.

Mr William Balshaw, chairman of William Hill, refused to comment on the Sears bid last night but it is almost certain that when he makes his announcement today he will reject the Sears offer.

The offer values the William Hill ordinary stock units at 135p, 10p below yesterday's closing price.

The stock market was indeed so confident that the bid would be either rejected or there would be a second offer that it marked the shares up a further 5p to 150p in after-hours dealings.

It is also very likely that the Stock Exchange Council or the City Takeover Panel will be called in to investigate whether there has been a "leak" of confidential information.

Ralli bids £11M for Con. Tin Smelters

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Ralli International, the largest of Slater Walker's many associate companies, has made a takeover offer for Consolidated Tin Smelters—the key company in the troubled but extremely valuable UK operations of the Patino Group.

But in its present form the offer is unlikely to succeed and both Ralli and Slater camps appear to have recognised this in fixing terms: the existing offer, worth £11 million, does not reflect the inherent value of the CTS group, but at least it forms a base for discussion.

Revival starting?

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Encouraging signs of a revival in the engineering industry are contained in figures published yesterday by the Department of the Environment, which show a 30 per cent rise in engineering export orders in the three months ended September.

Another set of figures published by the Department show a 38 per cent rise in car registrations in October compared with a year earlier. This confirms the continued buoyancy of the motor industry and suggests that record sales of over 1.5 million are attainable for the year.

It may prove rash to conclude that these figures herald the coming of the long awaited economic boom. The upsurge in export orders by the engineering industry may reflect a lack of faith in the home market and suggests that British goods may be a lot more competitive than is realised.

G. Accident recovery

General Accident's third quarter figures, showing a substantial underwriting recovery, failed to impress the stock market yesterday. The shares fell 5p to 173½p.

At the interim stage General Accident was showing an underwriting profit of £235,000. In the third quarter however the pace of recovery has quickened. Against a loss of £3.7 million at the same stage last year, the company is now showing an underwriting profit of £1 million.

Much of the improvement has where a statutory underwriting loss of \$3.3 million has been transformed into a profit of \$3.8 million.

Freedom from the severe hurricane losses incurred last year accounts for about \$2 million of the recovery.

Whether there will in fact be any discussions depends on the attitude of Patino, which owns 70 per cent of CTS and through it 52.2 per cent of the quoted Amalgamated Metal Corporation and 64.8 per cent of British Amalgamated Metal Investments.

At present, CTS is controlled by Patino Mining Corporation of Canada, which in turn is 24 per cent owned by a Patino family company in Panama.

Ralli's offer, forced by a market leak which pushed CTS shares up by 50p over the past fortnight to 190p (against a bid price of 250p cash and 265p in the market yesterday) came within hours of a meeting in Montreal to approve a change of domicile of Patino Canada to Holland.

Ralli is a creditable bidder: it has a seat on the London Metal Exchange, has interests in Malaysia, where CTS has its profitable smelting operations, and it is rapidly achieving its aim of becoming a major international merchant.

CITY COMMENT

RUST HOUSES-FORTE

The next move

WHAT IS likely to be the next move in the Trust Houses Forte affair? One report is that Sir Charles will attempt to remove Lord Crowther from the chairmanship. There seems little to support him from doing this, possibly at this Friday's board meeting, by using his majority directors.

Still, it could well be asking a much even of his own uncles like Lord Thorneycroft and Lord Robens to support such a motion, let alone Charles Hardie, whose vote one of the more unpredictable elements in the board is.

(Sir Charles Hardie, incidentally, voted for Lord Robens's appointment to the board, and so the Trust Houses could not have stopped it even if the Australian director had been at the crucial voting.)

And in practice that would make all that much difference as the Forte faction can vote Lord Crowther off the board: that needs a meeting of company.

But now that Ralli has openly declared its interest, other groups must be casting an envious eye at the £450 million annual turnover that CTS controls through its own activities and those of Amalgamated Metal Corporation.

But while we had our problems with forecasts, the US had abuses without them. What appears to have been happening in the US is that in some cases although profit forecasts have not appeared in prospectuses, they have been circulated among influential investors on an unofficial basis.

In others the SEC's injunction on forecasting has been used as an excuse for suppressing information on the company.

So now the SEC seems to be having second thoughts. Last week the chairman of the SEC, Mr William J. Casey, said it was time to re-examine SEC policies and corporate practices that keep companies from making "projections, forecasts, and appraisals" of their future.

General Accident

Worldwide Results for 9 months ended 30th September 1971 INTERIM STATEMENT

The results for the nine month period ended 30th September 1971, estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those of the similar period last year; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1970.

	9 months to 30.9.71 £000's Estimate	9 months to 30.9.70 £000's Estimate	Year 1970 £000's Actual
GENERAL BUSINESS			
Net Premiums Written	1,005	(3,706)	(5,987)
Underwriting Profit (Loss)	175,171	149,173	195,698
INVESTMENT INCOME			
	12,325	11,205	15,282

In view of the continuing uncertainty as to exchange rates and to provide a better comparison with the previous year, 1971 overseas results included in the above statement have been converted at the approximate rates ruling at 30th June, 1971, which on the whole are slightly more favourable than those ruling at present.

The underwriting result is arrived at before charging contributions to Staff and Widows Pension Funds, the cost of servicing loan capital and bank loans and certain other expenses. It includes no charge for taxation other than on premiums.

ELLIS & GOLDSTEIN

Slow on the draw

CHARTISTS are getting excited about Ellis and Goldstein, a current Growth Fund favourite, now that the shares have rebounded and broken through the 28½p mark, to close at 29½p. The charts now say they are a buy.

The deal was in fact completed late last week, since when the shares have naturally been strengthening. Now, even without the backing of the chartists, they look set to climb to the levels of around 45p predicted when the shares were selected for the Growth Fund.

PROFIT FORECASTS

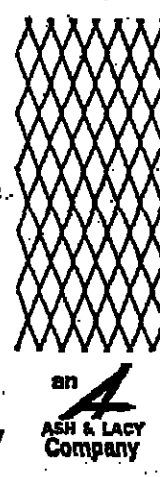
On second thoughts

IT'S FASHIONABLE among the City's smattering of "progressives" to raise the cry that we need to clamp down on the spivs in a Securities and Exchange Commission like the US model. Which is all very well except that too many do not understand how the model works.



You don't have to be big to be competitive

At Ash & Lacy, we're proving it. Though getting people on our side isn't easy with a Goliath looming over us. Luckily, giants (or monopolies) usually have an Achilles heel or two. Like price and service.



Being smaller, we're closer to the needs of every one of our customers. So we serve them better. We're often smaller on price—our recent contracts are perfect examples. And we deliver at a sprint, with 46 vehicles travelling nationwide routes.

Ash & Lacy

for a better deal in Expanded Metals

Also, we take great care with the quality of our expanded metal—and we thoughtfully provide a wide range of sizes and materials from stock.

We may be small in expanded metal now, but from the look of our order book, we're catching on in a big way.

Ash & Lacy Perforators Ltd., Alma Street, Smethwick, Warley, Worcs. Telephone: 021-558 2171.

US steel men begin to feel the pinch

SPITE of high production levels by such major steel concerns as the automobile and appliance industries, the steel industry in the United States the past three months has been in a slump as deep as it has since the depression. Steel production rates in the US have been dismal—less than 50 per cent of capacity—and unemployment is severe.

Major steelmaking centres such as Pittsburgh, Gary, Indiana, Buffalo, New York, and Youngstown, Ohio, are among the highest unemployment rates—up to 10 per cent of their total work forces—they have had since they began keeping standardised records 21 years ago. In September, the last month for which full statistics are available, about 46,000 steelworkers were unemployed in these four mill towns alone.

Nationally, nearly 94,000 steelworkers did not work last month, and many others worked only part of the month. Total employment by domestic steel companies in September was the lowest since 1939.

Paradoxically, this unemployment is due almost entirely to the steelworkers' efforts to insure their own prosperity. And surprisingly, the widespread unemployment has not been the terrible hardship that most people might expect.

The grim aspect is a nagging fear that some idle steel men will never return to mill work if profit-pinched steel companies decided not to reopen fully their obsolescent marginal plants.

The groundwork for US steel industry's big slump was laid early this year as the steelworkers' union was girding for an all-out battle with steel firms in new contract talks. The industry's customers, expecting a strike, were

building huge inventories to protect themselves.

When the steelworkers did not strike, but instead settled for a contract calling for a 31 per cent wage increase over three years, the customers began using up their extra inventories and new orders for steel plummeted to near zero. Orders have improved only slightly since then, and the slump persists.

In past years, steel buyers agreed, as a favour to mills, to stretch out their inventory reduction while placing some new orders. But this year, few want to buy new steel when they are trying to keep a tight rein on costs and when warehouses are full.

Also, the industry thinks that buyers' uncertainty over the Government's Phase 2 policy and its impact on the economy has delayed some orders they had been expecting.

Where most mills had been hoping to achieve normal production by now, steel executives are beginning to believe that corner will not be turned until the first quarter of next year.

There is evidence, however, that high unemployment benefits have eased much of the unemployed steelworkers' pain. Besides State unemployment compensation—which in Youngstown has ranged up to \$65 a week—steelworkers are entitled to up

to \$88.50 in supplementary benefits paid for by the steel companies. Very few steelworkers, of course, would receive these maximum benefits, but for most there is enough to get by.

The benefits have also eased the economic impact of unemployment on mill towns. Business in Youngstown and Gary is reported almost normal by local chambers of commerce.

Many steelworkers put away extra savings early this year because they expected a strike, and these funds are helping tide them over. Also, wives of many steelworkers work, which makes unemployment of the men less of a hardship than it was a generation ago.

The one recurrent fear in many old mill towns is that some, and perhaps many, of the laid off men may never be recalled. The Youngstown works, some parts of which were built 75 years ago, is among the oldest operating plants in the US. Many of the buildings are products of the 19th century.

Steel executives believe the only way they can pay for recent wage increases is by improving profits and productivity at older mills. The new contract contains a clause in which the union and companies agreed to set up plant-level committees to seek ways of improving productivity. —AP-Dow Jones.

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Pressure on firms in SA legitimate

Outside pressures on British companies operating in South Africa to improve wages and working conditions for Africans were legitimate, Mr W. E. Luke, chairman of the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association said at the organisation's annual council lunch yesterday.

UKSATA was starting a fact-finding survey into the working conditions of African and Coloured labour in British subsidiaries, he added.

Foreign companies operating in South Africa under a system which they might or might not approve of had a social rôle to play if they so wished.

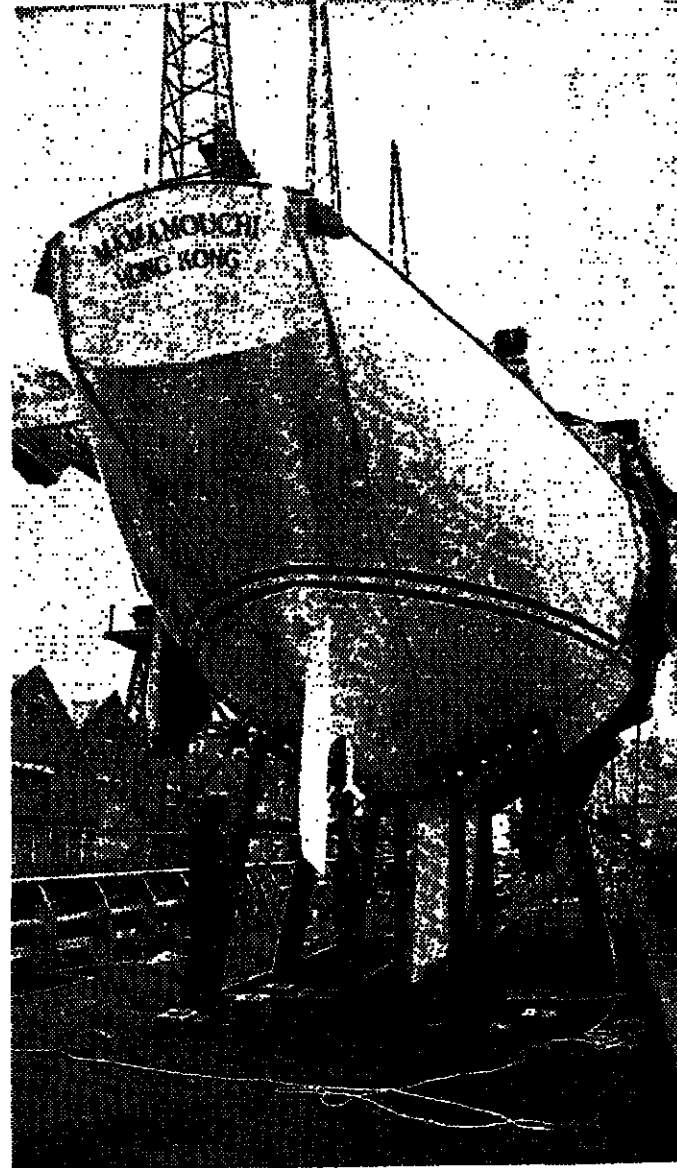
"What we are asked to do is to improve the wages, training facilities and conditions of work generally of the underprivileged people we employ in South Africa. The moral aspect of our involvement is constantly raised. I believe we should accept the challenge, proclaim our belief in the morality of our operations, and at the same time show by our record that we have nothing to be ashamed of."

There was sometimes a mistaken belief, Mr Luke went on, that the law in South Africa prevented a company improving wages and conditions.

Earlier Mr Luke said Britain's entry into the Common Market would make Britain a more difficult market for South Africa.

Mr Michael Noble, the Minister of Trade, and chief guest at the luncheon, said British exports to South Africa were likely to be a record this year at just under £400 million.

"We do not see that entry to the EEC need relegate our valued trade relationship with South Africa," Most of South Africa's exports to Britain were raw materials and unmanufactured products which would largely continue to come in free of duty even after Britain joined the EEC.



Mamamouchi, a 55ft centre-cockpit ketch, designed and built by Camper and Nicholson, of Gosport, en route to her new owner, a Hong-kong businessman. The Nicholson 55, a production glass fibre boat and is also built as a sloop to ocean racing specification, costs about £240,000. Camper and Nicholson have sold eight since introducing the design last year.

VW planning small car as Fiat rival

Volkswagen is to develop a new small car with an engine capacity of under 1,000 cc. Herr Rudolf Leiding, chairman of Volkswagenwerk, said in an interview with the German weekly news magazine "Der Spiegel" yesterday.

Herr Leiding said the new model would be built jointly by Volkswagen and its major West German subsidiary, Audi NSU Auto Union, but refused to elaborate on the timing of its introduction. "I do not want our competitors to adjust themselves," he added.

Herr Leiding did not disclose details of the new small car during the interview, but he said that in future Volkswagen would emphasise the concept of a front-wheel-drive car with a water-cooled engine. All past Volkswagen models, except the latest, the VW K-70, have had an air-cooled engine in the rear of the car.

Company informants said the new car, a likely competitor to small Fiat cars, may be ready for introduction by 1974.

It appears likely that the new basic concept of the new small model will be the same as both Volkswagen and Audi NSU, the cars offered by each company would possibly vary a little in styling and in details.

Herr Leiding implied that the new small car would not replace the Beetle, still the company's biggest seller. Problems surrounding the VW Beetle in connection with United States safety regulations going into effect in 1975 would be overcome, he said. "Rest assured that we will alter the Beetle in such a way that we can keep it alive in the US beyond 1975," he added.

Herr Leiding reiterated an earlier company statement that the Volkswagen group does not intend to stop production of any of its current models.

It is planned, he said, to offer the Audi 100 model with a rotary Wankel engine as an alternative to its current conventional four-cylinder engine.

Herr Leiding, who took over Volkswagen in October after the resignation of the former chairman, Herr Kurt Lotz, insisted that there was no crisis in the company.

He denied that Volkswagen is not making a profit on any of its models as some West German reports have claimed, but conceded that Volkswagen's earnings situation is not as good as it used to be. "We will need some time to improve profit," he said.

In order to better profit, Volkswagen decided to cut 1,800 million marks off its 6,600 million mark capital spending programme, Herr Leiding said. Company officials said the 6,600 million mark total is for a four-year period starting in 1971.

Revaluation 'will cut foreign aid'

A Japanese Government White Paper on the country's foreign aid programme has given a warning that a revaluation of major currencies in the world would be an added burden to the countries receiving aid.

The White Paper, issued yesterday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also warned that "dissatisfaction" among developing nations over currency revaluation might "explode" at the third meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development due to take place in Santiago, Chile, in the spring.

The paper said that while Japan ranked second to the United States in her volume of economic assistance to poor nations, the "quality" of Japan's assistance was "rather poor."

Japan's overseas economic assistance last year totalled 2750 million—an increase of 44.4 per cent over 1969, the paper said.

£2.9M factory

The Davy Construction Company of Sheffield, the Davy Ashmore offshoot specialising in overall engineering for industrial projects, has been awarded a £2.9 million order by Neura Montana Quijano of Santander, Spain, to act as main contractor for a project designed to improve and increase output from an existing rod mill plant.

Six Japan banks open US offices

Six major Japanese trust banks, including Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation, the largest, plan to open representative offices in New York next month.

Japanese trust banks provide medium-term and long-term credit, while Japan's commercial banks specialise in short-term credit. The trust banks also finance joint ventures, acquire and develop property, and manage pension funds and investments.

The banks have moved to New York, according to Terumi Chikami, chairman of Mitsubishi, "to gather and provide information related to industrial, financial and economic trends and to maintain close contact with correspondent banks in the US and with the investment banking community."

BHP to cut back output

Broken Hill Proprietary's Whyalla steelworks is to take its No. 1 blast furnace out of production.

The reduction in iron output will decrease ingot steel production by about one third, reduced level of production has been caused by a deterioration in the order book from customers for finished products and from steelworks interest for semi-finished products.

allied LONDON PROPERTIES LTD

PROFITS FORECAST EXCEEDED DIVIDEND INCREASED

Extract from Chairman's statement:

In the first year since the merger with the Sterling Homes Group, the profits forecast has been exceeded.

The Group is now engaged in property investment, housing and land development and retail stores.

Investment income is to be built up and the development of Commercial and Industrial properties is in progress.

£1,000,000 Mortgage Debenture has been arranged with the Eagle Star Insurance Company Ltd.

The Group is operating actively and maintaining profits.

Following the merger, a new phase of expansion and profitability has begun and I look forward with confidence to the future success of the Company.

M. Leigh Coleman

1971

★Profits before tax	£431,795
★Dividend	25%
★Total Assets	£7,107,095

Claude Rye Ltd.

The Bearing People

FIVE YEAR RECORD

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Turnover	\$2,081,000	\$2,258,000	\$2,466,000	\$3,092,000	\$3,647,000
Group Profit before Tax	\$119,401	\$165,123	\$180,354	\$384,045	\$530,159
Group Profit after Tax	\$67,579	\$101,423	\$102,494	\$308,077	\$498,568
Shareholders' Funds	\$1,116,381	\$1,136,491	\$1,183,071	\$1,341,804	\$1,761,223
Return on Capital Employed (Shareholders' Funds)	10.7%	14.5%	15.2%	40.8%	47%
Earnings per Share	1.99p	2.3p	2.3p	7p	11.3p
Dividend Rate	25%	25%	15%	20%	27%
Dividend Cover	0.8	0.9	1.4	3.4	4.1

We have this year again made a record trading profit. Subject to unforeseen circumstances I believe that our trading profit and dividend will be maintained in the current year.

Claude Rye, Chairman

The world's total air cargo system - Pan Am

We're big enough to deliver the world.

One big difference between the world's largest air cargo carrier, Pan Am, and the others is our route system. It links up 124 cities in 84 countries.

What does it mean to you? It means that when you deal with us, you can probably take your shipment all the way. And that's what you want, because with one carrier there's less chance of a mixup.

More flights on more high-density routes. If we say we'll get you there, we'll get you there.

One reason you ship by air is to save time. The more flights we offer, the more chances we have to be ready when you are. Our schedule offers you more flexibility—more flights between the major world markets than any other airline. And we're not just talking flights per week—we're talking flights per day as well.

Here's a sample of daily flights between London and some major markets—

Boston	2-4 a day	New York	6-11 a day
Chicago	2-6 a day	San Francisco	2-5 a day
Detroit	2-6 a day	Tokyo*	2-6 a day
Frankfurt	5-11 a day	Washington	2-4 a day
Los Angeles	2-5 a day	(*through-pallet service)	

And more through-pallet service.

Our pallet-carrying 707 freighters and 747s serve 49 cities in 34 countries. Pan Am offers more through-pallet service

to more major cities than any other airline.

And that's important to you, because if your shipment stays together, it will arrive together, and you'll avoid delays clearing Customs.

We'll reserve the space—even if it's not on our plane.

We can plan the fastest route for your shipment—check on space availabilities—make reservations for you worldwide. And we can do it fast through our worldwide communications network, second only to the Pentagon's.

No matter where your shipment starts—no matter where in the world it's going—no matter how many carriers you use besides Pan Am—we'll confirm the space. All the way. We're big enough to do it.

We answer a call for information as fast as a sales call.

Want to know whether your shipment has arrived? One call to our telephone sales people gets you the answer. In most places they're right at the airport, so it's practically like looking out the window.

And if the need arises, we can use our vast communications network to check up on your shipment anywhere in the world.

Want to know about rates and tariffs, Customs regulations or routes? We're the ones to call, because we know our way around. We're in business all over the world. Call your local Pan Am agent. Or call Pan Am, the world's total air cargo system. We work at it.

Welsh first team disintegrates

The team managers of England and Wales cast their nets widely yesterday to find replacements for their teams weakened further by injury.

Sir Alf Ramsey made three changes in his England Under-23 squad for the match at Ipswich tomorrow against the Swiss, while Dave Bowen flew to Bucharest with only a dozen players, his original team had been disintegrated and he has left Welsh officials behind to find more players before the European Championships match against Romania.

Into England's Under-23 squad comes Steve Kember of Chelsea. Stephen Whitworth of Leicester City and Bobby Parker of Coventry City. They replace Alan Hudson of Chelsea who withdrew with a strained groin, Mick Mills of

ALBERT BARHAM on two managers with selection problems for tomorrow's international matches

Ipswich who fears he may have cartilage damage, and Derek Jeffries of Manchester City who has a heavy cold.

Kember, who has been unable to retain a permanent place in Chelsea's team since he was transferred from Crystal Palace, played once before for young England. Whitworth played in 30 of Leicester's matches while they were winning promotion. He is a former youth international with Whitworth and Parker were born in the cities where they now play. Wales have had to discard their first team because of club duties and injuries. The disintegration of Bowen's team began when Mike England was required to Tottenham's First Division match against Tottenham Hotspur. Burton of Newcastle, Alan Durbin and Terry Hennessy of Derby County were required for the

Texaco Cup match. Since then eight more have withdrawn: Gary Sprake (Leeds Utd), Glyn James (Blackpool), John Roberts (Aston Villa), Terry Yorath (Leeds Utd), John Wadsworth (Stoke City), Wyn Davies (Manchester City), Brian Evans (Swansea City) and Malcolm Page (Birmingham City).

John Toshack of Liverpool has been brought in for Davies who has been told that he must rest from Manchester City's side for a month following the burst blood vessel he sustained on Saturday. Mike Walker, who is reserve goalkeeper at Watford now that Andy Rankin has come from Everton, is in the party. Alan Hudson also withdrew. Steve Derrett (Cardiff City), Ronnie Reser (Nottingham Forest) and Cyril Davies (Charlton

Athletic). Peter Rodriguez of Sheffield Wednesday has recovered from influenza and flies out today with Tony Millington, the Swansea goalkeeper who was released to play in the FA Cup match at Brentford last night. This evening, in addition to Geoff Hurst's European XI playing at Upton Park, London has a second benefit match. At Stamford Bridge Rangers bring their full side to play Chelsea for Ron Harris. Rangers have Peter McEloy in goal—he is the biggest in Scottish football, six feet four inches and more than 12 stone. But after winning six games in succession, four of them away, Harris is so confident that he will give the full side to play Chelsea should include Chris Garland who has not played for seven weeks. Tommy Baldwin and Alan Hudson are injured and Steve Kember joins the England squad so Marvin Hinton also is expected to be in the side.



Kember — under 23 chance

RUGBY LEAGUE

Coaching can lift Britain

By HAROLD MATHER

Supporters of Rugby League football, no less than the players, are not slow to voice their views or vent their feelings when things go wrong with their local heroes or with the standard of the game in general. Small wonder, then, that since the recent visit of the New Zealand touring team there has been considerable discussion about the present state of British Rugby League football at international level.

What has happened? And what is to be done to arrest the decline? Only a little over a year ago a British party returned from an Australian tour to fully deserved accolades. In the only game, the first Test match against Australia at Brisbane, to anyone privileged, as it was, to see the match, the players who had been in the team for a long time, the present fall from grace all the harder to understand.

Before they arrived in this country, New Zealand achieved a victory over Australia. This, understandably, was of little guidance here and when the team made their first appearance in the early games against the British, Britain may have been lulled into a false sense of security.

Without doubt Britain were fortunate in that several club members of their touring party were not available for the recent Tests. Watson, Kelly, two of the best forwards, have emigrated; two, Thompson and Lowe, have been plagued by injury all season; and with Loughton also at a crucial time and able to play the puck was weakened. So, too, were the backs in the absence of Shoen, Hynes, and Smith—and in an inspiring captain on the tour, has passed on to the national scene. With due regard to those who stepped the breach, they did not do good enough.

Meaningful allowance for the fact that, at present at least, is a serious shortage of top players together with the fact that better preparations be made for international matches in the future, and the fact that the future of the Cup in France next season, is day and age it obviously is fairly costly to have the players together for pre-training sessions. But, if it is to count for anything, the better than the national training session as at must be organised. And, too, a recognised coach appointed to have charge of the squad.

ALBERT BARHAM

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

High scoring sides meet in the Cup

Goals and scoring achievements make the meeting of Bournemouth and Southampton at Dean Court one of the most intriguing of the ties in the second round of the FA Cup.

Bournemouth have Ted MacDougall, the FA Cup record holder with nine in the last match against Margate. Both clubs have in the past been free scorers in the competition. Bournemouth with eight against Oxford City, Southampton with ten against Brentford, nine against King's Lynn and eight against Weymouth. And, of course, Southampton are managed by Arthur Rowley, the goal-scoring record holder, with 434 in his career.

There are few who have not heard of MacDougall and his record. Just as few who have not heard of Brian Alhson. He is the man who will stand between MacDougall and the goals. Alhson came in to replace MacDougall in the first round match against Southampton. He is a free transfer from Darlington. He stands six feet and previously played for Bury. On Saturday he will be in the goal for Southampton, the old warhorse now with Aston Villa, to one shot.

That match, according to Rowley, was one of the hardest of the round, just as the game against Bournemouth will be one of the hardest on December 11. And MacDougall? "Oh we are not worried about him," said Rowley.

Three ties in particular look likely to be great worries to League clubs. Barnet play Torquay at home and on this Saturday the League's Underhill play few League clubs have won in the past. Bournemouth are at home to Gillingham, and Bournemouth have a home draw against Stockport. They could be the second League club to fall to the Northern League side, who created one of the surprises of the last round by defeating Crewe Alexandra. Wigan, who also put out a League club, Halifax, now have to travel to Wrexham. Such is the luck of the draw yesterday that not one non-League club is certain to get through to meet the first round of the Second Division clubs in January.

A strip of film of Chelsea's match against Liverpool at Anfield on October 9, shows several of the 30 coaches from the FA Cup Commission at Birmingham yesterday, helped Peter Houseman successfully to appeal against a caution received during the match. Alan Ball of Everton also was successful in his appeal against a caution. It was his third in a year, and has been noted by the League match.

Dennis Hollywood of Southampton must appear again before the disciplinary committee. Yesterday in Manchester he failed in his appeal against a third of his caution received during a year. Also unsuccessful in their appeals were Ricky Moll of Shrewsbury Town and John Hine of Preston North End. Cyril Davies of Charlton Athletic will appear at a later sitting. He was due to make an appeal yesterday, but was called on duty with the Welsh party travelling to Bucharest.

ALBERT BARHAM

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Port Vale fight back

By ERIC TODD

Port Vale, who played a goalless game against Blackburn Rovers there a few weeks ago, improved on that performance in their FA Challenge Cup first round replay last night at Burslem. They won 3-1 after being a goal behind and earned themselves a home match against Darlington in the next round.

The night was cold and fine, but there were only about 400 in the crowd, who has not grown any taller since he left Stockport County, made an early raid down the left, but he was ousted by a sliding tackle from Brodie. Port Vale then had a spell on the attack and Loska was not far off the mark with a combined shot from the left and right wing. Unfortunately, the non-detachable windows in the Press box carried no demerits and it was impossible to see what was going on.

Field suddenly emerged in view, but after beating Brodie he put no power behind his centre. Port Vale returned to Blackburn territory where they showed no sign of scoring. Even when Brodie punted the ball in the Blackpool half, the referee did not call a foul. The referee, however, did not intend being forgotten, judging by the number of times he blew his whistle.

It came as a surprise when goal was scored in the 26th minute and a regular business was at that. After a short corner by Farrell, Price centred accurately. Garbett headed the ball down and Conlon stabbed it over the line. Brodie pulled it out and although a linesman, quite rightly, indicated that the ball had crossed the line, the referee set the referee awarded Rovers a penalty for obvious hands by Brodie. Field made no mistake with the spot kick. An extraordinary business and adequate compensation for the earlier boredom.

Ten minutes before half-time Gough best five men in a linking run, but was overwhelmed by a sixth. Gough had no better luck with a free kick, but Port Vale scored in the 45th minute. Morgan and Zaccarelli went up for the ball after a centre by Gough and it ran loose. Jones appeared to be impeded, but Rovers made no serious protest.

Garbett hit the crossbar with a free kick in the 50th minute. In the first attack after the interval, and Jones saved from Gough before Port Vale took the lead after 55 minutes. Morgan worked the ball cleverly over to the left before delivering a perfect centre which Morgan headed past Jones. Morgan's header was offside. McDonald replaced Price with half an hour to go and he had a shot which was blocked. Fifteen minutes from time McLaren, after being brought down, took a free kick. A penalty, although I have seen much worse tackles escape punishment.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Port Vale fight back

By ERIC TODD

Port Vale, who played a goalless game against Blackburn Rovers there a few weeks ago, improved on that performance in their FA Challenge Cup first round replay last night at Burslem. They won 3-1 after being a goal behind and earned themselves a home match against Darlington in the next round.

The night was cold and fine, but there were only about 400 in the crowd, who has not grown any taller since he left Stockport County, made an early raid down the left, but he was ousted by a sliding tackle from Brodie. Port Vale then had a spell on the attack and Loska was not far off the mark with a combined shot from the left and right wing. Unfortunately, the non-detachable windows in the Press box carried no demerits and it was impossible to see what was going on.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Mansfield at last find way

By MICHAEL CAREY

Mansfield Town, whose football this season has been based on the theory that everything comes to be who waits, at last scored in a Birmingham game last night when they defeated Chester in their FA Cup first round replay at Field Mill. Given the boost of an early goal, they thoroughly exploited the Chester defence and scored three goals in the first half. In the end, Mansfield no doubt reflected that it was a highly appropriate night to switch on their impressive new floodlights.

Mansfield, who had toiled for less than half an hour in the night, in front of their own spectators without a solitary goal for their efforts, began unsteadily and both Kennedy and Draper were dangerous in early raids by Chester. After only 10 minutes, however, Mansfield's joy knew no bounds when they scored their first goal. A header by Stenson had struck a post.

With commendable restraint, Stenson refrained from dancing on the pitch at this unique sight; nor was it accompanied by the sound of popping champagne. Mansfield's first goal, however, did not know their team, and sure enough, within only six minutes Chester drew level following an appalling piece of defensive work by Kennedy. Mansfield was allowed to nip in and stab home Morrissey's corner from the left.

The goal, however, had certainly not put Mansfield's defence in a state of mind to make a brave save to keep out their lead brother, who restored their lead on the half hour, heading in what became a 2-0 lead. Mansfield's second goal was a header from a free kick by Stenson. The goal, apart, the game did not rest on the heights. Much of the football in midfield was pitiable stuff, with the ball being shifted back and forth as both sides gave it away with regular abandon.

Chester, to their credit, refused to be overawed. The experienced McCarthy, in the middle, while the brave and skilful Kennedy continually involved himself up front, although it was not Morrissey who was most dangerous, just before half time he was completely out of luck. Kennedy, however, was with a glut of goals which must have helped to appease the crowd for the barren streak that has gone on since Chester's strike force already flimsy defence in search of an equaliser. They left gaps which Mansfield exploited inside the hour. Kennedy scored their third goal, and although Louden put Chester temporarily back in the game when he scored with a header, Kennedy's powerful drive had rebounded off Brown's chest, on the hour Kennedy scored Mansfield's fourth goal. Kennedy's strike force already flimsy defence in search of an equaliser. They left gaps which Mansfield exploited inside the hour. 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